Iranian Domestic Affairs

Qotbzadeh Opposition--In the wake of his clash with Muslim fundamentalists, KUNA reported that former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh is trying to form an opposition front to counter the power of the Islamic Republican Party. The Kuwaiti press agency said Qotbzadeh wants to challenge that party for control of the Voice and Vision, Iran's radio and television network.

Investigatory Commission--KUNA also reported that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is trying to form a high-level commission to investigate the causes of the fall of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr). According to the agency, Bani-Sadr began his efforts to form a commission after Muslim fundamentalists attempted to blame him for the fall of the city. He in turn accused certain clergymen of interfering in military matters.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Raja'i Comment--Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, in an interview with Tehran radio, denied a report attributed to him in a Tehran newspaper stating that he is willing to negotiate with Iraq provided it first withdraws its forces. Raja'i said the government has repreatedly said it will "under no circumstances" negotiate and will continue the war until a victorious conclusion.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported artillery and mortar exchanges between Iranian and Iraqi forces on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin and Gharabi fronts. Iranian artillery shelled Iraqi positions in Khuninshahr, the radio said, and further clashes occurred on the Abadan-Mahshahr and Abadan-Ahvaz axis. A Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, said Iranian Air Force planes struck at Iraqi oil installations near Al-Faw, causing considerable damage. Two Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported continued ground clashes with Iranian forces and the severing of an Iranian oil pipeline between Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. The communiques acknowledge Iranian airstrikes in Irbil and As-Sulaymaniyah provinces but claimed they were driven off by Iraqi antiaircraft fire.

Kuwait

Kuwait radio reported that Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz ar-Rashid handed the Iranian ambassador a protest note against "the incident the Al-'Abdali area was exposed to" on 12 November involving an Iranian Air Force plane. The radio had reported earlier that an unidentified aircraft had fired two missiles into the Al-'Abdali region.

Egypt

Consulates in Israel--Jerusalem radio reported that, in an interview with a Jerusalem POST correspondent, President Anwar as-Sadat said he is considering opening Egyptian consulates in Haifa and Beersheba.

Foreign Minister Interview--Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in an interview with AL-AHRAM, expressed hope that President-elect Ronald Reagan would pursue "balanced policies" in the Middle East and that the United States would "give momentum" to solving the Palestinian problem. In reply to a question about a peacekeeping force in the Sinai following an Israeli withdrawal, the foreign minister said it is "premature" to mention the names of countries that might be involved and that the matter would be discussed at a tripartite meeting in April 1981. Referring to the need to "mobilize all international efforts" to make the Israeli Government change its present stands and speed up steps toward an accord, Kamal Hasan 'Ali reiterated Egypt's approval of the EEC Venice statement and said contacts are currently underway between Egypt and the EEC to further the peace process.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Referring to a Monte Carlo radio report of differences between the PLO and Syria over the Arab summit, the Voice of Palestine radio cited a PLO source as saying "this report has no foundation whatsoever." The source added that during a meeting between the Syrian and PLO leaders this subject was studied and a "number of steps and measures aimed at achieving the interests of our Arab nation" were agreed on. On the other hand, the Amman paper AR-RAY, citing "informed sources" in Damascus, reported that a "prolonged meeting" between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat "did not result in identical opinions on the issue of postponing" the summit.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 222 *14 November 1980*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Meets With Syria's Al-Asad 13 Nov [VOP] A 1
PLO Denies Palestinian-Syrian Differences on Arab Summit [VOP] A 1
AR-RAY Report on Difference [Amman 14 Nov] A 1
Chatti Proposes Mediation Committee on Iran-Iraq Conflict A 2
Chatti Wants Jerusalem Restored as Priority Issue A 2
Jerusalem Committee's Final Statement Issued A 2
PLO Official: Iraq-Iran War Affects Palestine Problem A 3
[London AL-HAWADITH 7 Nov]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Minister Denies Kuwait Requested Summit Postponement C 1
Paper Comments on Kuwaiti Protest to Iran C 1

QATAR

Editorial Weighs Reagan's Remarks, Urges Arab Unity [AR-RAYAH 9 Nov] C 1
Briefs: Diplomatic Appointments; Mauritanian, Australian Envoys; Agreement With Austria C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Paper Equates U.S. Gulf Policy With Soviet Intervention C 2
[AL-JAZIRAH 5 Nov]

EGYPT

Defense Minister Comments on U.S. Plane Crash D 1
Muhasin Hamdi Outlines U.S.-Egyptian Excercises D 1
AL-AHRAM Interviews 'Ali on Reagan, Middle East Policy [10 Nov] D 1
Paper Attacks Granting of Military Facilities to U.S. [ASH-SHA'B 11 Nov] D 5
Egypt, Israel Agree to Al-'Arish as Point of Entry D 7
Swiss Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Cairo 14 Nov D 7
Minister of State Receives PRC Ambassador D 7

IRAQ

Cuban Envoy Malmierca Arrives in Baghdad 13 Nov E 1
Meeting With 'Aziz E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communiques 13-14 Nov E 1
Communique No 138 E 1
Communique No 139 E 2

LEBANON

Soviet Officials Meet With Sarkis, Al-Wazzan 13 Nov G 1
Sarkis' Reception G 1
Al-Wazzan Meeting G 1
Syrian Request for Arab Summit Postponement Endorsed G 1

SYRIA

President Al-Asad Receives PLO's 'Arafat 13 Nov H 1
Al-Asad Meets Lebanese Official 10 Nov H 1
Military Colleges To Accept Women Volunteers H 1
Commentary Calls for Postponing 11th Arab Summit H 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Soviet Delegation Arrives for Cooperation Talks I 1
Deputy Defense Minister Receives Soviet General I 1

LIBYA

Students To Transform Institutes Into Military Barracks I 1

MOROCCO

PLO's Al-Hasan Arrives for Talks With Hassan I 2
Rabat Issues Battle Report on 6 Nov Fighting I 2

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Issues Battle Report on 'Successful' Operations I 2

ISRAEL

Begin Interviewed Following Meeting With Carter N 1
Burg Criticizes U.S. Working Paper on Autonomy [POST 14 Nov] N 1
POST Editor Interviews As-Sadat on Jordan's Role [14 Nov] N 2

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu, PDRY Chairman Agree on Closer Ties R 1
Party, Djibouti Delegations Hold Border Meeting R 1
Joint Statement on Soviet-Ethiopian Talks Published R 1
[cross-reference]

KENYA

President Moi Welcomes Somali Pledge of Noninterference R 1
Government Officials Make Statements on Bandit Killings R 2
Minister of State Comment R 2
District Commissioner's Warning R 2

SOMALIA

Radio Commentary on Mengistu's Soviet Visit R 2
Official Outlines Role of Revolutionary Council R 3

UGANDA

Obote To Contest Election as 'National Leader' R 4
Former President To Contest Kampala Seat R 5
Muwanga Sends Anniversary Message to Brezhnev R 5

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President Dacko Appoints New Prime Minister S 1
AFP on Appointment S 1
Lebouder Biography S 2
Deputy Prime Minister Bangui Submits Resignation S 2

CHAD

Rival Forces Battle for Ndjamena-Abeche Highway S 2

CONGO

Radio Correspondent on Reagan Press Conference S 3

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Limann Announces Major Government Reshuffle T 1

NIGERIA

Papers Discuss Reagan Election Victory T 2
PUNCH Comments on Reagan's South African Policy T 2

UPPER VOLTA

Demonstrations Banned; Defiance Moves Thwarted T 2
Lamizana Speech T 2
Ministry Decree T 3
13 Nov Arrests T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

People's Assembly Opens; President Addresses Rally U 1
AFP on Speech U 1
MPLA Issues Statement on Fifth Anniversary U 1

MAURITIUS

Prime Minister Sends Reagan Message on Cooperation U 2

ZAMBIA

Kaunda, Uganda's Muwanga Begin Talks in Lusaka U 3
Kampala Radio Report U 3
National Council Rejects Party Call for Coup Plot Trial U 4
Kaunda Congratulates Reagan on Election Victory U 4
Kaunda on Buying Arms From Socialist Countries U 4

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH SYRIA'S AL-ASAD 13 NOV

NC131723 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar met today with Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad. The 3-hour meeting was attended by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, chairman of the PLO Political Department, Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi]; Brothers Abu Iyad, Abu Ziyad, Abu al-Hawl and Abu al-Walid, all Fatah Central Committee members.

During the meeting the conferees discussed all aspects of the situation in the area in light of the latest developments, the military escalation in southern Lebanon against the Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps, the Israeli and isolationist challenges and the possibilities of further escalation and military action against the Palestinian revolution and Lebanon. They also discussed the need to consolidate the Arab Deterrent Forces' action in Lebanon in order to maintain security and order and to prevent any excesses by any side.

The conferees also discussed ways to strengthen a unified Arab stand to confront the dangers facing our Arab nations and the Middle East particularly the Camp David conspiracy. They also discussed the joint Syrian-Palestinian relations.

PLO DENIES PALESTINIAN-SYRIAN DIFFERENCES ON ARAB SUMMIT

NC140722 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Replying to a report broadcast by Monte Carlo radio pertaining to so-called differences between the PLO and Syria with regard to the Arab summit, a PLO responsible source has stated:

We wish to say that this report has no foundation whatsoever. The Arab summit has been studied during a meeting held between the Palestinian and Syrian leaderships which have agreed on a number of steps and measures aimed at achieving the interests of our Arab nation--particularly in these perilous times in which our region and our nation are being subjected to the most dire threats and aggressions.

AR-RAY Report on Differences

JN140803 Amman AR-RAY in Arabic 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Damascus--According to informed sources in Damascus, it seems that the PLO has declined to support Syria's call for postponement of the 11th Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Amman.

The sources add that the prolonged meeting between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat did not result in identical opinions on the issue of postponing the conference; as a matter of fact, 'Arafat declined to answer any questions concerning the summit conference as he was leaving the 3-hour meeting.

The AR-RAY correspondent in Damascus says that the meeting, described as important, as attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department; Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad; and several Fatah movement leaders.

CHATTI PROPOSES MEDIATION COMMITTEE ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

NC111321 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 11 Nov (AFP)--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, has proposed creating a committee of six Muslim heads of state to try to settle the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, he revealed here today.

Iraq has approved the idea and Iran "has not refused", Mr Chatti told newsmen after a talk here with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr Chatti said he hoped for a favourable Iranian reply so the Islamic Conference could resume its good offices mission. But he admitted the positions of Iraq and Iran "remain irreconcilable" at present.

Mr Chatti, former Tunisian foreign minister, said he asked the French president to try to have the nine-nation European Economic Community "clearly shoulder its responsibility" for seeking a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict when the EEC council meets in Luxembourg on December 1 and 2.

CHATTI WANTS JERUSALEM RESTORED AS PRIORITY ISSUE

LD091552 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Casablanca, 9 November--Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti has affirmed that the tripartite committee of the Jerusalem Committee was charged specifically to hold contacts with the outside world to explain the Jerusalem issue and to secure the maximum possible support from other countries for the liberation of Jerusalem, the prevention of its Judaization and the preservation of its Arab and Islamic character. Chatti was speaking prior to his departure from Morocco yesterday.

He added that the question of Jerusalem and Palestine now occupies a second place as the world attention focuses on the war between Iran and Iraq and on Afghanistan. He affirmed that the tripartite committee is anxious to restore to the question of Jerusalem and Palestine its principal position in the attention of the world public, particularly since Israel might exploit the election of the new U.S. president to implement its designs.

In conclusion Chatti said: We must work on the United States itself and with its new president and also with West Europe and the Third World countries to counter this danger and to place the Jerusalem issue in its true perspective and orbit which, God willing, will lead to independence.

JERUSALEM COMMITTEE'S FINAL STATEMENT ISSUED

LD081534 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text" of "final statement" issued by three-nation subcommittee of the Jerusalem Committee--date not given]

[Text] In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Jerusalem Committee's extraordinary session in Casablanca, the subcommittee of the Jerusalem Committee convened on Friday 8 [as heard] November 1980. The subcommittee consists of King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, and their Excellencies Presidents Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea and Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh. The meeting was attended by Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization and was held under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of solidarity, fraternity and complete trust in the Muslim nation's determination to intensify its efforts to put an end to the unlawful occupation of Jerusalem and find a just solution to the Palestine question.

The meeting reaffirmed the absolute determination of the Islamic nations to exert all efforts and utilize all capabilities and resources for the realization of the Arab Islamic objectives and the consolidation of Islamic solidarity and cooperation.

The meeting reviewed the move made by the Jerusalem Committee and the secretariat general of the Islamic Conference Organization in recent times to counter the Israeli challenge of declaring Jerusalem a unified eternal capital of the Zionist entity. The subcommittee has approved a political action plan which underlines the basic Islamic stands on Jerusalem and the whole Palestine question.

The subcommittee also decided to work for increasing the understanding of the big powers and the world public opinion and their conviction in the justice of the Islamic basic stands with a veiw to reaching a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East crisis.

During the forthcoming meeting of the Jerusalem Committee next December, in which members of the subcommittee will participate, a discussion will be made on the question of drawing up a comprehensive strategy to counter the Israeli challenge, and to prepare a comprehensive action plan to submit to the Islamic summit conference to be held in Saudi Arabia.

PLO OFFICIAL: IRAQ-IRAN WAR AFFECTS PALESTINE PROBLEM

LD071631 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 7 Nov 80 pp 28-30

[Interview granted to Huda al-Husayni by Basil 'Aql, adviser on UN affairs to PLO Chairman 'Arafat--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: You have recently returned from the United Nations after taking part with the palestinian delegation in the debate there. How do you appraise the situation and what benefit has the Palestine problem derived from the world organization?

Basil 'Aql: The current UN session is dominated by the atmosphere of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the attendant concern for oil and the safety of vital maritime routes as well as the U.S. presidential election which has entered its final stages. Therefore, the Palestine problem was not in the forefront of international interest because of the transient conditions I have referred to. However, discussion of the Palestine topic on the General Assembly agenda will begin in early December when our problem will again be at the fore as it used to be, particularly as the U.S. elections will be over and the Iraqi-Iranian war will, we hope, have come to an end.

With regard to the second part of the question, my personal view is that we have benefited from the United Nations politically as well as in terms of publicity, although the United Nations is still unable to impose its will so as to force Israel to fulfill the UN resolutions on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to return to their homeland, and establish an independent Palestinian state. The political and publicity benefits to which I referred are that we have succeeded in obtaining UN recognition for the PLO, which sets a precedent in the history of liberation movements, and we have obtained the General Assembly's recognition of our rights, although the U.S. veto has so far prevented a Security Council recognition of these rights, which is the more important.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you believe that the PLO has suffered because of the Iraq-Iran war considering that it has become the focal point of Arab and Islamic interest?

Basil 'Aql: I believe you mean the Palestine problem and not only the PLO. There is no doubt that we are the first to lose from the Iraq-Iran war. Although I believe that the Arab cause in general has been affected by this war, nevertheless it is the Palestinian people who are the most affected. Perhaps it is difficult in this context to list in detail the harm this war has done to the Arab nation but I would be content in this regard to point out to the following matters.

First: The war is squandering the resources of a powerful and rich Arab country which, we still believe, with Syria represents the Arab hope for retrieving the strategic balance with the Zionist enemy following Egypt's departure from the arena of Arab-Israeli conflict.

Second: The war eases the pressure on the Camp David policy after this policy reached a deadend. At the same time it makes the parties to Camp David wonder whether the other Arabs hostile to the Camp David doctrine have any alternative practical choices and, in fact, they have begun saying so.

Third: The war is diverting world attention away from Israel's arrogance and intransigence.

Fourth: Israel took advantage of the war and escalated its military operations against the Palestinians in the air, on land, at sea, and in the depth of the Lebanese territory as it is doing now. Israel is now carrying out these actions with persistence, taking advantage of the war conditions and the paralysis of the U.S. administration due to the elections.

Fifth: Some of the Zionist and Western quarters took advantage of the war to reiterate something to the effect that "contrary to what has been said for many years, the source of tension in the Middle East is not Israel as is evident from the fact that the current war in the area has nothing to do with Israel."

Sixth: This saying has been followed by another one which has now become a tune harped upon in the Western press and media. This is that the West's special relations with Israel and bias toward it do not constitute a danger to the continued flow of oil to the West, contrary to what many used to assert. The continued flow of oil to the West has actually been endangered because of the fighting between local parties in the Middle East. Therefore, this apothegm advocates--which is even more serious--the need for the West to support Israel and consecrate it as guardian of Western oil interests in the area.

Seventh: The war has created a new rift in the Arab ranks, although these ranks are, thank God [implied sarcasm], already afflicted with differences, divisions, and disputes which verge on the state of war. This is something regrettable and there is no need to delve into its details.

Eight: The war, of course, squanders the resources of a rich country like Iran and prevents it from devoting itself to internal reorganization after the revolution, which from the first moment stood with the Palestinian people, security, stability, understanding and good neighborliness with Iran's neighbors.

AL-HAWADITH: According to only partially confirmed reports some PLO fighters are fighting on the Iranians' side. How far is this true? Also, when Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad Raja'i went to the United Nations the PLO handled publicity and security matters for him. What is the PLO's role in Iran?

Basil 'Aql: I believe that it is inappropriate to discuss the point you are raising because it is impossible to deny something that does not exist in the first place. The question of sending Palestinian fighters to Iran has not arisen and will not arise. Nothing of the kind has been asked of us. Therefore, I would again say that it is inappropriate to discuss this or to deny something that has not occurred, something nonexistent. With regard to the PLO providing security and publicity facilities for the Iranian prime minister during his stay in New York, I believe that the PLO does not have an influence in the U.S. media great enough to enable it to help others. In fact the PLO is in need of someone who could help the PLO in the matter of reaching larger sectors of the U.S. society.

AL-HAWADITH: What will be your attitude if Ronald Reagan becomes U.S. president, bearing in mind that he has always said that Israel is a state above all other states, that U.S. security is linked to its security, and that a Palestinian state can never be established. Will you go back to armed struggle or will you continue to rely on diplomatic efforts?

Basil 'Aql: I would like to begin with the second part of your question and say that what is to be understood from the question is that we have stopped our armed struggle and suspended everything pending the outcome of U.S. presidential election. The opposite is the truth, which is evident from the savage raids which Israel is carrying out against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Our struggle is continuing and will continue regardless of the present electoral "auction" in the United States. I would recall here a statement by Israeli Chief of Staff General Eytan to the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT in early September. He declared that "Israel will continue to fight the Palestinian people until one of the two parties perishes." How remote are such words from the mere idea of building hopes on who might be the next occupant of the White House. Regardless of whether it is Carter or Reagan, we firmly believe that our rights are first and foremost secured through our armed struggle and not through either of these two. I personally believe that even if President Carter were to be reelected for a second term this would not necessarily mean that he would no longer be vulnerable to pressure, nor would it necessarily mean that he would act dramatically to make a political breakthrough which would satisfy the Arabs and the Palestinian people. We saw how Carter went back on the joint U.S.-Soviet statement in 1977 under Zionist pressure because the statement referred to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. And 1977 was not an electoral year for Carter, which means that Carter, because of his weak nature, would also go back on his stands in the eighties although these would not be election years for him either. What would change the U.S. administration is policy, regardless of two is at its head, would be a change in the balance of power in the area in our favor. If this balance were changed and all the Arab potential, whether military, material, oil, or political, were thrown into the field, then the U.S. president would be forced to revise his calculations. He would begin to reckon with the Arabs as a source of pressure upon him exactly in the same way he takes account of the Jewish lobby which pressures him. It is for this reason we strongly desire to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war as soon as possible and to settle Arab differences as quickly as possible because the time factor is precious and Israel is exploiting it as it gradually "gnaws" at Arab territories. New signs of this became evident a few days ago when steps began to be taken in the Knesset in an attempt to annex the Golan just as Jerusalem was annexed earlier.

AL-HAWADITH: Talking about Arab differences, do you think that it is possible that the Arab summit will be convened in Amman next month?

Basil 'Aql: Personally I believe in the need to hold the Arab summit in view of the sad and painful circumstances which our Arab nation is experienceing because of Arab rifts and differences which, since Egypt's withdrawal and the annexation of Jerusalem, have reached a point that can no longer be ignored. The present Arab situation dictates that the summit be held on schedule first in order to unify the Arab stand and, second, to take it back to the atmosphere of the Baghdad (November 1978) summit. It is also in order to lay down a long-term plan that would include a method of resisting the U.S. stances that continue to be hostile to the Arab nation and for the implementation of Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's call for jihad on a comprehensive basis.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the reason for not declaring a Palestinian government in exile that would lead the armed and political struggle as long as you believe that there are Arab disputes and that the problem will not be solved by peaceful means and since the PLO is considered only as an observer member in the international organizations?

Basil 'Aql: First, the declaration of a Palestinian government in exile will change nothing in our status at the United Nations and most probably the observer status would remain even if we form a government. This is because I believe a government must have a people, a land, and sovereignty in order to qualify for UN membership. We in the PLO have the people and the sovereignty but do not have the land so far. Therefore, forming a government will add nothing to what the PLO already has today.

The declaration of a Palestinian government requires new international conditions that would be the beginning of a new international era for Palestinian action. But if we declare a government and leave it in a vacuum we would not be better off than keeping the PLO. For example, will the EEC countries recognize a Palestinian government if it were declared. This is one of the many questions that must be considered before talking about a government. Otherwise, we would, as I said, be leaving it in a vacuum.

KUWAIT

MINISTER DENIES KUWAIT REQUESTED SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT

LD131227 Kuwait KUNA in English 1107 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Nov (KUNA)--State minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn Thursday denied certain radio reports that Kuwait had requested the postponement of an Islamic summit conference to be held in Mecca (Saudi Arabia).

Husayn said reports quoting him as saying that the present situation is not suitable for holding such a conference and that he had suggested its postponement are baseless.

He added that Kuwait welcomes the holding of an Islamic summit in Mecca at any time upon the request of Saudi Arabia.

PAPER COMMENTS ON KUWAITI PROTEST TO IRAN

LD140952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0723 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Nov (KUNA)--The Kuwait TIMES expressed its belief that the prompt Kuwaiti protest to Iran against the incident when a number of missiles were fired by Iranian military aircraft at the Al-'Abdali border center last Wednesday shows how seriously this incident is regarded. Commenting on the aforementioned incident, it said: "It is indeed a strange coincidence that this incident should take place on the very same day when Kuwait--in line with its policy--appealed to both Iraq and Iran to end the war and to open negotiations to settle the dispute between them."

The Kuwait TIMES stressed that the principle of lodging a protest is a principle acknowledged in international law, because the responsibility for ensuring the nonviolation of the national sovereignty of any state falls on the belligerents. It said that the firing of the Iranian missiles clearly flouted that principle.

QATAR

EDITORIAL WEIGHS REAGAN'S REMARKS, URGES ARAB UNITY

GF121325 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 9 Nov 80 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "A Wrong Beginning"]

[Excerpts] Ronald Reagan has had a stormy beginning to his political career on his way to the White House in 2 month's time, a wrong beginning. In his first remarks after his victory, Reagan said he is committed to three principles regarding the Middle East issue: First, he does not agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state. Secondly, the PLO is a terrorist organization and not a political organization representing the Palestinian people. Thirdly, he agrees to the peace process but will not support any step to which the two parties--that is Egypt and Israel--do not agree.

These three principles reveal the extent of Reagan's hostility toward the Arab cause, or how far he is from a correct understanding of the Arabs' just rights, and the close similarity between Reagan's stand and the Israeli stand. These three principles are the very same principles that govern Israeli policy. It is on their basis that Israel violates international law and humanitarian principles by establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories, deporting the Arabs living in these territories from their homeland and replacing them with Jewish immigrants from various parts of the globe and proclaiming Jerusalem its united and eternal capital.

The results of the principles declared by Reagan will be more sophisticated U.S. weapons for Israel, weapons that Israel will receive in the near future on the orders of the new U.S. president. Another result is that the repeated Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon will continue, with no international deterrent putting an end to the Zionist state's aggression. With Reagan's support Israel will continue its occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. As for the autonomy talks, they will change a great deal as a result of the expected intransigence in the Israeli stand.

Thus, the political future does not call for optimism. The obstacles the Arabs will face in the next 4 years will increase. All this confirms one thing, namely the need for Arabs to come together, draw up a new plan and adopt a united stand that will have a demonstrable effect on U.S. policy, which represents the biggest source of support for Israel, particularly with the arrival in the White House of a new president hostile to the Arab cause.

Perhaps Reagan's violent and stubborn voice will prompt Arabs to sense the coming danger. The Arabs have proved that in times of danger they are capable of achieving a sufficient degree of unity and solidarity--as in 1973. The new danger can be warded off only by Arab unity and solidarity.

The warning represented by Reagan's political statements is a clear warning to all Arabs. We must face this serious warning. Otherwise, the entire Arab world will be subjected to a U.S.-Israeli plan that will put an end to its security, stability and freedom. The Arabs will then bear the responsibility for their fate, because they failed to face the danger with the unity, solidarity and preparedness it deserves.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS--Sultan Qabus has appointed Ambassador 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghazali, Omani ambassador to Egypt, as the sultanate's nonresident ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Guinea. Ambassador 'Abdallah Muhammad al-Dhahab, Omani ambassador to the Sudan, has been transferred to the general office of the Foreign Ministry. [Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Nov 80 EA]

MAURITANIAN, AUSTRALIAN ENVOYS--The amir received the credentials of the new Mauritanian ambassador to Qatar, (Sayyidna Ali Wild Saghiri), and also the credentials of the new Australian ambassador to Qatar, (Douglas Snurkey), this morning. [Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Nov 80 GF]

AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA--Doha, 11 Nov (QNA)--An aviation agreement organizing air transport between Qatar and Austria was initialled today. According to the agreement endorsed by the governments of the two countries, which will come into effect immediately, the two national air companies in Qatar and Austria will each operate two regular flights between Doha and Vienna. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 11 Nov 80 NC]

SAUDI ARABIA

PAPER EQUATES U.S. GULF POLICY WITH SOVIET INTERFERENCE

LD131345 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 5 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Bartering of the Big Ones"]

[Excerpts] In its issue the day before yesterday the CPSU newspaper PRAVDA warned of U.S. preparations to carry out a military operation in the Gulf, pointing out that Washington is exploiting the current battles between Iraq and Iran in order to step up its military preparedness and strengthen its bases in the Indian Ocean.

Harping on the fear of interference in the Gulf is a skill that has been mastered by the Americans and the Soviets for many years. The aim is to create an atmosphere of anxiety and fear in the area so that through it greater influence and presence can be achieved. The best way to attract the Americans [into the area] is to hint about the Soviets getting closer. The mutual harping on interference means mutual benefits achieved by increasing the number of military bases in the Indian Ocean and the approaches to the Gulf and strengthening them and also sending additional numbers of destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers to the area.

When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan it was a big opportunity for the Americans to expand their deployment under the pretext of fear of a Soviet invasion of oil resources.

At that time observers did not rule out the possibility that the United States had turned a blind eye to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan for two reasons: First, to let the Soviets sink in Afghanistan's quicksand in order to exhaust their economy and undermine their military prestige and, second, to enable Uncle Sam's armies to march into the area without asking the permission of the people.

Washington's leaders are today repeating their warnings about the Kremlin leaders' ambitions. One time they say they fear their interference in Iran, another time in Pakistan and yet another time in the Red Sea. When these leaders level accusations they portray themselves as free of designs and of the desire to interfere and claim that all they are doing is just a precautionary measure to defend the oil and secure its availability on Western consumer markets--purely humanitarian objectives. In the eyes of the Americans and the Soviets the Third World must not stop exporting its wealth to them at prices that will not cause inconvenience to their citizens while they allow themselves to export their goods to the Third World at the highest prices.

The Americans know well that in the late eighties the Soviets will become oil importers, which means that they will do anything in order to obtain their share of world oil. This could be through barter deals with the American's--barter involving other resources, military concessions or geographical positions. There is a formula that dictates give and take on the basis of which deals are concluded and balances maintained.

But what the Eastern and Western camps have failed to realize is that the Third World peoples have begun to understand the truth about their stands and intentions. They have begun seeking to restore their usurped rights and to deal with both camps from a position of equality and of one who is demanding his legitimate rights. Therefore, from now on there will be no more usurped rights and no more exhaustion of Third World wealth.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. PLANE CRASH

NC131318 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The minister of defense and war production, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, has stated the C-141 U.S. plane which crashed today was about 5 km away from the Cairo West Airport, and that the plane crashed as a result of a failure, leading to its destruction and the deaths of 13 of its passengers.

The defense minister added that an investigation is currently underway with U.S. technicians to determine the cause of the accident.

MUHASIN HAMDI OUTLINES U.S.-EGYPTIAN EXERCISES

NC131545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA)--Defense Ministry spokesman Rear Adm Muhasin Hamdi has stated that the joint exercises which the Egyptian Armed Forces will hold with the U.S. Army's Rapid Deployment Force, which will arrive in Egypt today and tomorrow, will include joint naval and air force exercises. He also said that these high-level training exercises will last 2 weeks within the framework of the military cooperation program between Egypt and the United States.

At a press conference held today, Rear Adm Muhsin Hamdi said that the site chosen for holding the joint exercises is similar to the terrain in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. Therefore, if one of the Gulf states asks for assistance from the United States, Egypt will give facilities to the United States for this purpose. Rear Adm Muhsin Hamdi explained that the U.S. force and its equipment will stay in tents at an Egyptian base in the desert west of Cairo, and that this force includes elements from the 101st division, C-141 planes and helicopters.

Rear Adm Muhsin Hamdi said that the U.S. force and the Egyptian forces will hold separate exercises on 16, 17 and 18 November and that the joint exercises will be held from 19 to 22 November. The U.S. force will return to the United States on 23, 24 and 25 November.

Answering a question by foreign journalists, Rear Adm Muhsin Hamdi affirmed that these exercises have no connection with the Iraqi-Iranian war, since their date was fixed and announced in September--that is, prior to the outbreak of the war.

AL-AHRAM INTERVIEWS 'ALI ON REAGAN, MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD131147 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Interview granted by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to Hidayat 'Abd an-Nabi in Cairo--date not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the effect of Ronald Reagan's election as president of the United States on the area from a strategic standpoint?

[Answer] We would expect President-elect Reagan to pursue balanced policies. This expectation is in the light of analyzing Reagan and his aide Alexander Haig. Haig, as is known was onetime NATO supreme commander. And in view of Reagan's desire to stand up to the Soviet Union it is expected that his strategy toward the Western world is to give it more strength and to further cooperate with it. This line is in parallel with the U.S. foreign policy line within the context of facing up to the Soviet spread in the Middle East in particular and in Southeast Asia. We will find that Reagan is bound to strengthen his relations with the countries that carry weight and are stable and the countries that have a fixed strategy in the Middle East area.

I mean Egypt in particular, which is one of the leading countries in view of its cultural role and military weight in the area and also in view of Egypt's acceptance of its military role in the area more than at any time before an more than any other country.

[Question] The view being held following Reagan's election is that Camp David will be affected since Reagan is primarily interested in U.S. military power in the Gulf. This might lead to his giving in to demands by countries opposed to the Camp David accords as a method of solution in the Middle East area.

[Answer] I totally disagree with this view for the simple reason that the Gulf area cannot stand alone because the area is easily influenced by the areas surrounding it. When, for example, I say that South Yemen might influence Oman, or if we say that Iran or Iraq might influence the Gulf area, or if we say that the Soviet penetration of Afghanistan, which is not more than 80 miles from the Gulf [as published]. All this lends great importance to the role that the countries in the area can play in defending themselves and their values in agreement with U.S. strategy. On the other hand, in order to preserve Western interests, Western civilization and U.S. interests the United States must pursue a policy that would ensure stability in the area and end the disputes resulting from the Palestine problem. Therefore, it is quite logical that the Camp David accords signed by the three countries--Egypt, Israel and the United States--should be respected and that the United States should give momentum to solving this problem. The present is the most suitable time for solving the Palestine problem, which would secure U.S. interests and be quite compatible with them.

[Question] President as-Sadat has often said that 99 percent of the key to the solution of the Middle East problem is in U.S. hands. Is this Egyptian view still valid following the election of Reagan as president?

[Answer] There has been absolutely no change in the Egyptian view that the United States holds 99 percent of the cards. Where does the U.S. interest lie? In the area and in adopting a strategy that would ensure and create stability and win the confidence and friendship of the United States [as published] particularly after an Iraq-Iran war, which has destroyed all the oil resources and refineries of both countries; which gives greater importance to the oil countries in the area and to winning their confidence. Also, it is not in the interest of the United States not to participate in solving the problem of Jerusalem, for example, which concerns 800 million Muslims in all the Islamic countries which strongly oppose communism.

[Question] U.S. President-elect Reagan has expressed a desire to reach a new agreement on limiting strategic weapons--a new SALT agreement. What effect would such an event have on detente and the area?

[Answer] What has taken place in the period between the signing and the nonratification of the agreement and what the Soviet Union did in the period between SALT I and SALT II does not give many U.S. circles much reassurance about Soviet behavior in all parts of the world. There are many examples of this. On the level of the Middle East, the Soviet moves in Syria, Libya and Iraq and the invasion of Afghanistan took place under the umbrella of SALT I as well as SALT II. The cordon [the Soviet Union has established] on both shores of the Bab El Mandeb and in Ethiopia, the Soviet attempts to woo many Southeast Asian countries, the Soviet actions in Vietnam, Thailand and Kampuchea--all these things took place under this umbrella. Likewise what happened in Angola. For this reason, it is not surprising that Reagan demands new conditions for achieving a new SALT agreement that guarantees Soviet noninfiltration under this umbrella. This is a must.

[Question] When does the deputy prime minister and foreign minister expect the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, to join the negotiations?

[Answer] Since the signing of the Camp David agreements, the Arab states, especially the rejectionists, have not taken the trouble to even examine these agreements to ascertain whether they really constitute a framework for a comprhensive and just peace in the area. Instead, they have voiced their usual slogans, accusing Egypt of seeking a separate solution. Egypt is now the only Arab country shouldering the burden of achieving a comprehensive settlement, starting with a solution to the Palestinian problem, at a time when the rejectionists have presented no alternative. This proves their failure.

The Arab states' self-imposed isolation from Egypt has led to the aggravation of the disputes among many of them. This confirms day after day that they must return to Egypt, the bastion of Arabism.

Eventually, the Arab states will most certainly join the Egyptian peace process because it is the only way that is conducive to a just settlement.

I also expect the Palestinians to join the negotiations when Israel implements the contents of the Egyptian note on building confidence which was presented on 14 October 1978 and which was reasserted in the note we presented to Ambassador Sol Linowitz during the recent talks in Washington.

[Question] What is the philosophy behind continuing the tripartite negotiations while Israel persists with its settlement policy and in seizing Jerusalem for good?

[Answer] The solution of international problems can be achieved in two ways: by war or by negotiations. We waged the October war in order to lay the foundations for comprehensive peace in the area and to make the international community, particularly the United States, act and participate seriously in achieving a just settlement. This is what actually happened with the signing of the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Therefore, negotiations are the only practical method to achieve the remaining steps on the road to peace.

We are now negotiating from a position of strength. The international community is on our side and the United States and Europe are acting within the framework of coordination with our policy. This is clear, for example, in the Venice statement. Moreover, the majority of the Israeli people are in favor of a comprehensive settlement.

Therefore, the Israeli Government's policy on the building of settlements and the proclamation of a united Jerusalem as Israel's capital must not deflect us from the path of peace. We do not recognize this Israeli policy. The entire international community joins us in this.

Our continued mobilization of the world and Israeli public opinion in support of our demand for a comprehensive and just settlement will eventually prevail on the Israeli Government's policy and make it adopt stands that are consistent with the letter and spirit of the Camp David agrements.

[Question] Can you comment on the form of the peacekeeping force you expect to be deployed in Sinai in the wake of Israel's final withdrawal in 1982?

[Answer] We prefer such a force to have an international character under the umbrella of the United Nations. But what is clear so far is that the Soviet Union, which has the right of veto in the Security Council, will try to obstruct the formation of such a force.

Therefore, there are two alternatives: Either an international force will be formed from friendly states--consultations are actually taking place with some of the states of various geographical groups and we have already received a number of positive replies--or the United States will play the role of a peacekeeping force by reinforcing the American force that is now present in Sinai.

[Question] You said that there have been positive responses regarding a peacekeeping force in Sinai. Is it possible to throw light on these responses and their country of origin?

[Answer] It is not possible now to talk about these responses until a final agreement is reached. We will discuss this matter in April 1981 at a meeting between Egypt, Israel and the United States, that is one year before the final withdrawal. Therefore it is premature to talk about countries that might not be suitable for the tasks that we will assign to them within this task. [as published] Therefore, let us postpone this until the roles are assigned. The venue has not yet been decided. We will declare the names of these countries in the light of the agreement between the prospective countries and the United States, which will jointly finance these forces and agree on their size.

[Question] What international effort does Egypt regard as acceptable and compatible with the Camp David accords in order to give momentum to the peace process?

[Answer] The Camp David agreement has established a framework for peace in the Middle East area. Therefore, any international effort within this framework seeking to give momentum to the peace process is not only acceptable to us but also welcome, because it is very important to mobilize all international efforts in order to make the Israeli Government change its present stands and, consequently, speed up the settlement. This explains our welcome for the Venice statement issued by the EEC countries. Contacts are currently taking place between Egypt and the EEC member states to coordinate efforts with the United States in order to give momentum to the peace process.

Also we are prepared to coordinate with any other international effort, whether at UN level, African level, or the level of other countries in order to achieve the objectives of the Camp David accords.

[Question] How, therefore, can the contents of the Venice statement by the EEC countries be translated into action to help the peace process?

[Answer] The acceptable form is as follows:

1. Recognition by the PLO and Israel of one another.

2. This consequently calls for the establishment of a dialogue with the Palestinians in the autonomy negotiations.

3. The fact that security must be for all the parties and not just for Israel alone is a matter complementary to the Camp David agreement and a correct reading of it.

4. The right of Palestinains to self-determination. This would be an addition to Camp David. We said [in the Camp David agreement] "the participation of Palestinians in their self-determination." The European statement clearly says "the right to self-determination." This would be a point based on Camp David.

[Question] In your excellency's opinion, what will be the scenario of events from now until 1981, the date by which President as-Sadat expects any reasonable move for a reasonable and acceptable solution to the Middle East problem, and what is required from the friendly countries?

[Answer] The remaining period of 1980 will be characterized by preparations for the tripartite summit. For this reason a tripartite ministerial summit was held in Washington on 14 and 15 October in order to prepare for this summit. It was agreed at this meeting to set up a general technical committee the date for whose meeting (17 November or another date) will be decided in the light of consultations with Ambassador James Leonard and study of the U.S. working plan by the Foreign Ministry committee. All this is in order to discuss the subjects that will be put before the summit. When this committee completes its meetings it will submit a report to the ministerial council which in turn will look into the report in order to put it in its final shape that will be put to the summit.

We hope that when the summit will be held a common understanding will be reached about the letter and spirit of Camp David so as to enable giving momentum to the subsequent negotiations in order to be concluded with the achievement of full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

We also hope that the U.S. administration, having finished with the presidential election battle, will exert further efforts in order to seek to change Israel's stands so that the Palestinians will be able to administer their internal affairs within a framework of full autonomy.

Nevertheless, it is inconceivable to place all the burden on the summit. Therefore, we would welcome, as I said, any international effort by Europe in order to translate the Venice statement into effective steps to implement the principles which the Camp David agreements have established.

[Question] Several months ago you said that you believe the summit will be held in the spring. Do you still expect it to be held in the spring?

[Answer] I still expect this unless there is an agreement to the contrary between the present U.S. administration and the new administration.

PAPER ATTACKS GRANTING OF MILITARY FACILITIES TO U.S.

LD140931 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Nov 80 p 5

['Abd ar-Rahman al-Jabiri article: "Military Facilities in the Interest of U.S. Capitalism"]

[Text] The U.S. presence, serving U.S. capitalist interests, in Egypt is growing daily, and the spheres in which the Egyptian Government is giving the United States military facilities to consolidate its presence and strengthen its influence in the area indefinitely are widening. The United States is active in exploiting the unique situation that has been provided for it with the blessing of the Egyptian and Israeli Governments, and its greed and viciousness have escalated following the downfall of the regime of the shah which, together with Israel, was one of the two agents of U.S. interests in the area.

The United States has begun to work diligently and energetically to implement the strategy in the Middle East which it never abandoned, namely to establish a defense system in the oil-rich Middle East region under its control and direction in order to protect its oil and economic interests as well as to protect its friends. It is also in order to implement its old plans to establish a military alliance based on military cooperation and coordination between the United States and both Egypt and Israel--the old dream that 'Abd an-Nasir shattered and nipped in the bud whem he resisted the policy of military alliances which the United States tried to impose on the area in the sixties.

The U.S. old dream is now being revived after a quarter of a century. The Egyptian Government has declared its preparedness, its eagerness to give military facilities to the U.S. forces in the Egyptian territories, and the United States accepted the Egyptian offer which includes Egypt's readiness to give military facilities to the United States to defend the Arab countries even if they do not ask it to do so. The offer has developed so as to also include Islamic countries as far as Indonesia in Southeast Asia. A statement by an official source said that the Egyptian Government is offering military facilities for the defense of friendly countries, without naming these countries or the extent of friendship with them.

The latest government statement regarding the granting of military facilities was the one issued following the visit to Cairo by the British Liberal Party leader and his meeting with officials. In the statement the Egyptian Government expressed its willingness to give European countries military facilities on Egyptian territories. The European countries meant here are, of course, countries of NATO alliance which is led by the United States, since it is inconceivable and illogical to think that the countries intended are Warsaw Pact or neutral European countries.

The Egyptian Government has previously expressed its readiness to accept and store U.S. weapons on Egyptian territory so as to be ready for use by the U.S. forces when they decide to intervene rapidly in the area, which is brimming with serious events that threaten to set the area on fire and destroy its countries.

The suspect activities of the U.S. military personnel in the Middle East, their constant movement between Cairo and Tel Aviv and Begin's impudent statement that he is ready to give the United States a military base in occupied Sinai--all this clearly indicates to us the nature and the truth of the conspiratorial role which the United States and Israel are playing in the area. With regard to the latest reports about U.S. military presence in Egypt, it was recently reported that U.S. forces will imminently arrive in Egypt to carry out some military maneuvers. The U.S. official sources have denied that the arrival of these forces or the timing of their arrival has anything to do with the current events in the Gulf or that agreement with the Egyptian authorities regarding the arrival of these forces was discussed some time ago, before the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war.

The risks of granting military facilities to the United States in the light of the present grave circumstances in the area and of the potential Arab-Israeli conflict seem terrible. Our problem with Israel is not yet over. It is grossly wrong to imagine that the Camp David accords are the end of the conflict with Israel, which is still denying the Palestinian people's rights. Those rights are the crux and the essence of the conflict, and Israel continues to occupy Arab, including Egyptian, territories. The danger of U.S. military presence in Egypt becomes even greater if we link it to the U.S. commitments made in the memorandum of understanding which it exchanged with Israel following the signing of Camp David agreements between the Egyptian and Israeli Governments. In these very serious commitments the United States pledges to help Israel militarily, economically and politically whenever the United States feels that there is a violation or even a threat of violation of the peace treaty. It is thus easy for the United States and Israel to find justifications for intervention at a suitable time.

As for justifying the granting of military facilities to the United States on the pretext of resisting the Soviet influence in the area, this is a worn-out excuse which former U.S. Secretary of State Dulles invented. He frightened us with the alleged communist danger at a time when our country was fighting against British presence and occupation both in Egypt and the Arab countries.

History is now repeating itself, and the United States is once again trying to frighten us with an alleged danger in order to divert our attention from an existing one. The defense of the Arab countries against all foreign intervention is the responsibility of the Arab people, only within the framework of Arab solidarity and the Arab League charter and far removed from any interference from outside the area. The Arab people are quite capable of shouldering their responsibility, just as they did when they cut off oil to the United States in 1973 and thus proved that Arab solidarity is an effective force.

The military facilities which the Egyptian Government is giving to the United States will in no way serve the real interests of the Egyptian people or the problems facing them--the problems of food, clothing, housing, the problems of building a strong Egypt founded on solid bases of heavy industry and developed agriculture and not on military bases to serve U.S. interests.

EGYPT, ISRAEL AGREE ON AL'ARISH AS POINT OF ENTRY

NC101752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1658 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 10 Nov (MENA)--An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that during the meetings of the committee for the normalization of the Egyptian-Israeli relations in Tel Aviv from 4 to 6 November, it was agreed to use temporary point of entry in Al-'Arish. He added that this arrangement will remain in force for 3 months beginning on 15 December.

The two sides are scheduled to meet again within 3 months to decide on the arrangements for the next stage and until the final withdrawal to Egypt's international borders in accordance with the peace agreement concluded between the two countries.

SWISS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES CAIRO 14 NOV

NC141206 Cairo MENA in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA)--The Swiss parliamentary delegation under the head of the Swiss Senate left here today for home after a week-long visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Peoples' Assembly.

The delegation met during the visit with President Anwar as-Sadat and held talks with a number of senior Egyptian officials on the latest developments regarding Egypt's efforts to attain peace in the Middle East.

The visit falls within the Peoples' Assembly's political drive to exchange viewpoints with various parliamentary delegations and to strengthen ties with them.

MINISTER OF STATE RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

NC121633 Cairo, MENA in English 1504 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo 12 Nov (MENA)--Minister of state for religious trusts received today the ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Liu Chan.

The meeting dealt with bilateral religious and cultural relations and the Arab and Islamic Peoples League.

The minister has shown his ministry's readiness to answer the needs of China from callers [as received] publications and Islamic books. He paid tribute to what China has achieved in developing countries and its role in the field of peaceful co-existence with other countries.

The Chinese ambassador hailed the close relations linking Egypt with China and efforts being exerted for promoting relations between the two countries.

CUBAN ENVOY MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 13 NOV

JN131600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov (INA)--Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban foreign relations minister and personal envoy of Dr Fidel Castro, Cuban president and chairman of the nonaligned movement, to Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived in Baghdad this evening on a visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA, the Cuban envoy said that his visit comes within the framework of the efforts being exerted by the nonaligned movement to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict by peaceful means.

Meeting With 'Aziz

JN132013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, met here tonight with Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, who arrived in Baghdad earlier today. The discussion at the meeting, which was attended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad, dealt with the efforts being exerted by the Cuban minister in his capacity as the representative of the nonaligned movement to reach a peaceful settlement of the current conflict between Iraq and Iran.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 13-14 NOV

Communique No 138

JN131739 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1712 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Communique No 138 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 13 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Our valiant armed forces continue to deal blows to the enemys positions and targets deep in his territory, demonstrating their high ability and superiority over the forces of the racist Persian enemy, who is trying hard to deceive the Iranian peoples with fictitious victories woven by his sick imagination.

The outcome of our armed forces activities this afternoon is as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

This afternoon our helicopters raided Persian enemy targets in the northern and southern sectors of the theater of operations, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy as follows:

1. Six tanks were destroyed.
2. Two field guns and several mortars were destroyed.
3. Two vehicles were destroyed, one loaded with equipment.
4. Several fortified defense positions were destroyed.

B. Our losses: Two martyrs and one vehicle.

II. The air force:

A. Enemy aircraft raided civilian targets and residential areas today. They were intercepted by our ground resistance, which forced them to flee, as follows:

1. At 1145 enemy aircraft raided the villages of Choman and Haj Umran in Irbil Governorate.
2. At 1325 enemy aircraft raided the village of Haj Umran in the same governorate.

B. Our losses in the enemy raids: One martyr and two wounded; four civilian vehicles were burned.

C. Our aircraft raided an enemy camp south of Rezaiyeh today, scoring direct hits. All but one of our planes returned to their bases. The plane landed in enemy territory. Its knight got out and was rescued and returned safely to the homeland by our helicopters.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 November 1980

Communique No 139

JN141221 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Communique No 139 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 14 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Our armed forces are fighting in defense of the noble Arab principles and ideals. Our forces are fighting for the honor and dignity of the people and nation on the eastern borders of the Arab homeland against an ignorant and conceited enemy who is trying to restore khosraus [ancient monarchs] glories at the expense of our nation and homeland. Today, following our victorious troops' sweeping victories, the enemy is desperately attempting to collect the remnants of his troops and guards and to push them into a losing battle, whose results would be further destruction and killing of the sons of the Iranian peoples. The outcome of our armed forces activities last night and this morning in the operational sectors is as follows:

I. The ground forces:

1. Known enemy losses:
   A. In personnel: 41 killed.
   B. In equipment:
      1. This morning our helicopters raided enemy military targets in the southern sector of the theater of operations, inflicting the following losses:
         (a) Six tanks were destroyed.
         (b) Five armored personnel carriers were destroyed.
         (c) Six guns, four of which were self-propelled, were destroyed.
      2. Six vehicles, three of which were loaded with equipment and one carrying personnel, were destroyed and burned.
      3. Two armored personnel carriers and one gun were destroyed.
      4. Two vehicles and one personnel carrier were captured. All are serviceable.
      5. Several collections of fuel and equipment were destroyed. This makes the enemy's total losses in equipment as follows: Six tanks, in addition to one tank destroyed in the northern sector; eight vehicles, three of which were loaded with equipment and one of which carried personnel; eight armored personnel carriers and seven guns of various calibers.

2. Our losses:
   A. In personnel: 15 martyrs.
   B. In equipment: One tank, eight vehicles, one personnel carrier and three guns.

II. The air forces:

This morning enemy planes raided civilian targets and residential quarters. Our ground defenses intercepted them, downing a number of them, as follows:

1. At 0825 an enemy plane raided the Haj Umran area in Irbil Governorate.
2. At 0902 and at 0915 enemy planes raided residential complexes in Panjwin in the As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.
3. At 0945 enemy planes raided the (Bazirgan) area in Maysan Governorate.
4. At 1135 enemy planes raided An-Numaniyah and (Sharhani) in Maysan Governorate.
5. At 1300 enemy planes raided Mosul, aiming at civilian areas.
6. Our ground defense shot down eight planes as follows:
   A. Three F-5 planes were shot down in the Panjwin area. Two of them fell on the Iraqi-Iranian borders in the same area.
   B. Three Phantom planes were shot down in Maysan Governorate; two of these were downed in the (Bazirgan) area and the third between Al-Numaniyah and (Sharhani).
   C. Two F-5 planes were shot down in the Mosul area.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 November 1980

SOVIET OFFICIALS MEET WITH SARKIS, AL-WAZZAN 13 NOV

Sarkis' Reception

NC131422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] At 1000 today President Ilyas Sarkis received (Karil Proton), CPSU international relations deputy chairman [title as heard], who was accompanied by the Soviet charge d'affaires in Lebanon and a number of Soviet officials in the CPSU International Relations Department.

After the 1-hour meeting (Proton) said: We paid respects to the president of the republic. We also stressed the Soviet Union's stand on the need for Lebanese sovereignty, territorial integrity and the guarantee of the rights of the legitimate authority to extend its sovereignty over all Lebanese territory in the struggle against the Israeli aggressions and the colonialist subversive plans aimed at partitioning Lebanon.

Al-Wazzan Meeting

NC131440 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] At 1200 today Prime Minister al-Wazzan received the deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the CPSU Central Committee [title as heard], who was accompanied by the Soviet charge d'affaires in Lebanon.

During the meeting they reviewed the situation in Lebanon and Arab world and the role that the big powers can play to help Lebanon.

After the meeting the Soviet official said: We expressed our feelings of respect to the prime minister on the occasion of our visit to Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Communist Party. We conveyed the Soviet people's greetings to the Lebanese people. We stressed the firm and consistent course pursued by the Soviet Union toward Lebanon. This policy is aimed at strengthening relations between our countries and peoples.

The Soviet official added: As you know the Soviet Union has pursued and will pursue a policy which supports the Lebanese people's struggle for Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and independence and the legitimate authority's sovereignty over all its territory. We support the Lebanese people against the Israeli aggression and Israeli and imperialist schemes to partition Lebanon. We support Lebanon against Israel's expansionist policy. The Soviet Union has continued and will continue to follow this course. This is what we stated to the prime minister [and] the president of the republic today.

SYRIAN REQUEST FOR ARAB SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT ENDORSED

NC141231 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus today informed Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi of Lebanon's approval of Syria's request for the postponement of the Arab summit conference.

Foreign Minister Butrus explained that this attitude was taken as a result of contacts which he held yesterday and this morning with both the president and the prime minister.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT 13 NOV

JN131243 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1145 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the Political Department at the Executive Committee; Salah Khalaf, Muhammad Ghunaym, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, and Sa'd Sayil, Fatah Central Committee members.

AL-ASAD MEETS LEBANESE CP OFFICIAL 10 NOV

JN101701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1200 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

The two sides reviewed the political and security situation in Lebanon, particularly latest developments and measures adopted to consolidate the Lebanese nationalist movement's action and to strengthen security for the Lebanese citizen. The two sides also reviewed the situation in the Arab area.

MILITARY COLLEGES TO ACCEPT WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

JN080945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpt] At the end of the ceremony [a tactical exercise conducted by a brigade of revolution youth fighters on 7 November], His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad stated that at the request of young women members of the revolutionary youth union, military colleges will be opened to young women beginning next year. However, they must first pass through a stage which we might call the experimental stage. They must render the experiment of volunteering for colleges, elsewhere and for the police a success. After this we shall discuss implementation of compulsory service for young women. We will discuss the question of compulsory service after we succeed in the experiment of voluntary service. Surely, we shall succeed in the experiment of women volunteers. After the success of this stage, we shall study and discuss the question of compulsory service.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR POSTPONING 11TH ARAB SUMMIT

JN121541 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The question of whether to hold the 11th Arab summit on its scheduled date or to postpone its convocation is a delicate issue.

There is no doubt that the Arab individual, who is very much aware of the circumstances of this stage and of his responsibilities, is now faced with difficult alternatives which he must attend to.

One criterion of the concern over the pan-Arab interest and a premise from which we can proceed is the preservation of the Arab summit as an event--namely, holding the summit; as an institution--namely, the issue of continuity; and as an event and institution at one time--the issue of making this summit a success in order to enable it to contribute to solving the Arab nation's issues rather than compliating matters even further.

Thus, it would be a logical, conscientious and effective response to our Arab nation's and people's nobler pan-Arab interest for us to deal with the current Arab circumstances surrounding the expected summit and threatening its outcome since, as we stated before, we are concerned over the summit and are seeking to make it a success.

As 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, said in his message to Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, the Arab nation's current circumstances cannot provide the expected summit with the opportunity to achieve the goals for which this summit has been geared. Indeed, the existing disputes and fragmentations not only threaten the 11th Arab summit conference, but also threaten the summit as an institution.

If we exercise some farsightedness, we can see that the summit will neither solve anything nor provide any results. In fact, it is more likely that the summit will cause all these disputes and fragmentations to erupt, thus entrenching them and exploding the summit itself.

Thus, since the convocation of the summit under such circumstances will threaten it and lead to its cancellation, postponing this summit would provide more opportunity and time for dealing with such disputes and fragmentations for such disputes, thus enabling the summit to positively affect these disputes rather than being negatively affected by them.

Our Arab nation has witnessed the convocation of 10 Arab summits and we do not deny that these summits centered on important and fateful issues. However, if we review these summits as successive events, we will find that the new summits always shouldered the burdens and responsibilities of the preceding summits and, consequently, became involved with more important and fateful issues.

If we take a look at the ninth summit, we will become aware that the summit as an institution has entered a new stage where decisiveness has become the primary issue. The issue of decisiveness has placed the Arabs between two alternatives--the alternative of steadfastness as opposed to that of capitulation. Thus, the ninth summit was a difficult summit. Yet the 10th summit was no less difficult since the alternative then was between steadfastness and confrontation and confining such confrontation to limited reactions in an attempt to either evade the onslaught of the plotters or escape from such an onslaught.

The expected 11th summit comes at a time when the partners in the plot have been able to fragment the primary pan-Arab issues in our arena, exhaust efforts and divert attention and capabilities from these issues to fabricated peripheral differences that would not only divide the ranks, but also fragment our goals. Thus, this summit and any summit under the current circumstances will only lead to finally putting an end to the summit as an event and institution.

Thus, our concern over the summit and its continuity makes us feel that there is no alternative but to postpone it.

ALGERIA

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD130436 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0001 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] An important Soviet delegation led by Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrived in Algiers today to prepare for the sixth session of the joint Algerian-Soviet commission for economic and scientific cooperation.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET GENERAL

LD132132 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Col Abdallah Belhouchet, member of the FLN Political Bureau and deputy national defense minister in charge of general inspection, today received Colonel General Yakushin, first deputy commander in chief and chief of the main staff of Soviet ground forces, at the National Defense Ministry headquarters.

LIBYA

STUDENTS TO TRANSFORM INSTITUTES INTO MILITARY BARRACKS

LD132026 Tripoli JANA in English 1753 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Nov (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The student's congress at (Ahmad al-Na'eb) institute for teachers in Terhouna, today held an emergency meeting in which the students decided to transform their institute into a barracks in response to the leader's call in his meeting with the students of Sabha.

In a message they sent to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi at the end of their congress, the students expressed their readiness to defend the great Al-Fatah revolution and to die for the victory of the Arab nation's causes as well as the liberation of the Arab world from colonialism, Zionism and reaction.

Basic student congresses held emergency meetings today at three other secondary schools, namely (Talayia Alwohda) in Tripoli, (Al Shouala) and (Al Fateh Alzeem) school of Ajdabiyah, in response to the leader's call at his meeting with the student forces of Sabha, of the significance of total mobilization against the impending imperialist threat facing the Arab world.

The student congresses decided to transform three other schools into military barracks and the readiness of the student movement to stand in defence of the great Al-Fatah revolution. [as received]

The student's congress at Ghar Yunis University this morning held an emergency meeting in response to the leader's call during his meeting with the students of Sabha in which he called for overall mobilization of schools, institutes and colleges.

The students unanimously agreed to transform the college of medicine into barracks for training on various kinds of weapons.

The students of the college of medicine stressed the importance of militarization of universities to enable the students to participate efficiently in the battle of liberation and final emancipation of Arab man.

MOROCCO

PLO'S AL-HASAN ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH HASSAN

LD120010 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A member of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Khalid al-Hasan, arrived in Casablanca this evening. At the airport's lounge the Palestinian official made a statement to the radio in which he said:

[Begin recording] We have always been accustomed to come to Morocco for consultation with his majesty the king about his views on problems of the Arab arena, particularly whenever the crises are intensified. I do not believe that our Arab world has experienced crises as those it is experiencing at present, and has never experienced division as the division it is experiencing at present even though the Arab summit conference is not far away. Consequently, it is inevitable that we must carry out consultations on this topic. [sentence indistinct] [end recording]

RABAT ISSUES BATTLE REPORT ON 6 NOV FIGHTING

LD072046 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The Royalist Moroccan Armed Forces continue their mopping-up operations according to plan. A fierce battle raged on Thursday, 6 November at [name indistinct] west of (Haouza) between the Royalist Armed Forces and the mercenary gangs which consisted of a number of battalions supported by 300 vehicles. The battle lasted from 1330 to 1645. It reached its most ferocious stage between 1430 and 1530.

Thanks to the quick and effective intervention by our land and air forces, the enemy was speedily routed suffering heavy losses in life and equipment. The enemy losses are estimated at 200 killed and over 90 vehicles which were completely destroyed. They included 4 rocket launchers.

On the Moroccan side 7 men were martyred and 26 others were wounded. Seven vehicles were fired on but only one was damaged.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR ISSUES BATTLE REPORT ON 'SUCCESSFUL' OPERATIONS

LD081954 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The SDAR Ministry of Information has announced that the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched a series of successful operations against the positions of the invaders [words indistinct]. Units of the Saharan People's Army on 3 and 4 November subjected to intense shelling the royal garrison [word indistinct] and the surveillance post which belongs to it. The shelling which lasted 15 minutes resulted in a number of royalist soldiers being killed and wounded and military installations destroyed.

On (?6) November a similar engagement took place at (Ras) [word indistinct] lasting 15 minutes, resulting in the death of 10 Moroccan soldiers and the wounding of 8 others and the destruction of 4 Landrovers.

The town of [name indistinct] on 5 November was the target of shelling [word indistinct], resulting in the death and wounding of a number of the soldiers of the invaders and the destruction of several military installations [words indistinct].

The Saharan fighters fought a fierce battle against the royal forces in (Ras El Qantarah) lasting 5 hours. They killed 95 soldiers and wounded a large number and destroyed a substantial quantity of military (?equipment) [words indistinct].

BEGIN INTERVIEWED FOLLOWING MEETING WITH CARTER

TA131944 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister does not dismiss the possibility of a tripartite summit while President Carter is still in office, but he pointed out that whether such a summit is held depends on the developments in the autonomy talks to be resumed within the next few weeks. Mr Begin said this during an interview with our Washington correspondent, Shalom Qital.

Mr Begin added that the Camp David agreements had a lifeline extending even beyond the Carter administration's term in office and that it was a duty to maintain the agreements and try to overcome the difficulties. Mr Begin was speaking with our correspondent after having talked with President Carter in the White House for over an hour. He explained that he had not asked for a meeting with Ronald Reagan and had accepted with full understanding his announcement that the time was not ripe for such a meeting.

As for the attempts to organize the meeting, the prime minister said that all concerned had acted correctly and had fulfilled their duties. U.S. sources told our Washington correspondent that the Carter administration intends to formulate a concluding document of the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli positions and submit it to the new Reagan administration.

BURG CRITICIZES U.S. WORKING PAPER ON AUTONOMY

TA140720 Jerusalem POST in English 14 Nov 80 p 2

[By Robert Rosenberg]

[Text] U.S. autonomy negotiator James Leonard heard stiff criticism from Interior Minister Yosef Burg yesterday of what the Americans are calling a "compendium" of the Egyptian and Israeli proposals presented in September in Washington.

The meeting with Ambassador Leonard, at Tel Aviv's Dan Hotel came four days before Interior Ministry Director-General Hayim Kubersky is to meet his U.S. and Egyptian counterparts in Cairo for a resumption of the autonomy talks.

Asked what he thought of the working paper that Leonard showed him, Burg said that "in Jewish law there is a ban on shatmaz (the mixing of fibers)"--an indication that he was displeased with the way the Americans presented the two sides' positions.

There have been reports that the U.S. paper, which the American negotiators are insisting is not a new U.S. position paper, is more sympathetic to Egypt than to Israel.

However, an American source last night said that when Leonard showed the paper to the Egyptians last week in Cairo they complained about the "Israeli sympathies in the paper."

It has become apparent that until the Reagan administration takes charge in Washington, the best all three sides to the negotiations can hope for is to "tread water," sources close to the negotiations said last night.

The Egyptians have made it clear that they do not intend to participate, at the ministerial level, in any autonomy negotiations until President-elect Ronald Reagan takes office.

The technical-level meeting that will be attended by Leonard, Kubersky, and Egyptian negotiator 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latie, is thus seen as a compromise between Israel's insistence on continuing the talks and Egyptian desire to wait for Reagan's inauguration.

POST EDITOR INTERVIEWS AS-SADAT ON JORDAN'S ROLE

TA140708 Jerusalem POST in English 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Report on interview with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat by Mideast affairs editor Anan Safadi at As-Sadat's Suez Canal resthouse; date not given]

[Text] Ismailia--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat views as detrimental to Middle East peace prospects the suggestion by U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan that Jordan's King Husayn be given a key role in the process at this juncture.

"Yes, yes, there is a contradiction between my position and that of Mr. Reagan" with regard to Jordan's role, As-Sadat said in an exclusive interview with the Jerusalem POST.

The Egyptian leader said that Jordan should have no place in the current peace-making efforts until Egypt, Israel and the U.S. wrap up an agreement on the projected autonomy scheme for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

"Now you write this down," As-Sadat said emphatically: "I refuse the incorporation of King Husayn" in the peace negotiations at this stage. As-Sadat said that the immediate target should be a tripartite summit between Egypt, Israel and the U.S. to be aimed at "political directives" for their autonomy negotiators.

He said that the prime mission of the three countries is to agree on broad lines answering controversial questions in the autonomy scheme "to help negotiating ministers wind up an accord within hours."

The Egyptian president granted this paper the interveiw at his Suez Canal resthouse here on the eve of the third anniversary of his epoch-making peace voyage to Jerusalem. He sat on the lawn of the Camp David-like solitary retreat, counting the gains his initiative has scored as a result of the peace he concluded with Israel.

"It's something of a legend," he said with evident pride. "Who could believe three years ago that we would in such a short period tear down barriers, exchange ambassadors and establish normalization of relations," he said, while stressing "that the October war (of 1973) was indeed going to be the last of wars."

"Isn't it a dream that there shall be no more wars to victimize humans or destroy property?" he asked, looking around across the tall pine trees and into the calm waters of the Suez Canal.

He said that "everything, everything that is happening" in the region proves how right he was to have taken the peace option. "And all that is being witnessed should serve as an incentive to consolidate the peace process."

"The issue now is not whether King Husayn should joint the peace process," As-Sadat said pointedly. It is that of confronting the threats to peace, including those of the Soviets "and people like Saddam Husayn (of Iraq), who is handling his Russian weaponry like a child fiddling with toys. It's that of Syria and the likes of those."

He indicated rather strongly his discomfort over the fact that Reagan does not seem to see eye-to-eye with him on global strategy, as As-Sadat did with outgoing President Jimmy Carter.

"I can't judge a man before dealing with him," he said when asked whether he had already built up an opinion on the president-elect. Asked whether there has been any communication between them, As-Sadat said with apparent dissatisfaction, "No, no, nothing, nothing."

As-Sadat said he wondered "whether anyone"--presumably including Reagan--knew that what is being placed in jeopardy is the flow of oil "and the entire Western civilization--not whether King Husayn should be talked to or not."

He said that by emphasizing global concerns he was not "ignoring the local Palestinian problem solved at a three-way summit," As-Sadat said. He expressed faith that disputes with Israel over the issue would still be settled. "We had grave conflicts in the past but we solved them. Now we have disputes that are just as grave, but we will still settle them."

But in the same breath, As-Sadat said he did not believe current differences involving autonomy could be settled between him and Premier Menahem Begin unless the U.S. played an active mediator's role.

As-Sadat denied that he was on bad terms with Begin. "Not true. It's only that we maintain different approaches. He has his own views and I have got mine--but he remains my friend."

"If this is the case, why don't you visit him, especially since it is your turn to call on Israel?" the president was asked.

"I see no reason why I should not go to Israel," As-Sadat said, "But do you expect me to go there when we (Begin and As-Sadat) are in such a state of disagreement?"

Question: What is it that Your Excellency wants from Premier Begin?

Answer: To complement the bilateral peace treaty between Egypt and Israel with the autonomy section in the Camp David accords, which he designed to accomplish a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Question: Could you give some sort of a breakdown on how this should be done?

Answer: First, the formation of a self-governing authority in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Second, ending the Israeli military occupation as well as the dissolution of the Israel civil administration there. Third, the withdrawal of Israeli troops to defined and agreed locations--the sites of which, I insist, must be negotiated between Israel and Egypt. Fourth, the exercise by the self-governing authority of all affairs concerning the population, except the proclamation of a Palestinian state in contravention to the Camp David agreements. And finally, the repatriation of Palestinian deportees and prisoners to their families.

Question: And what about Jerusalem?

Answer: I made clear that this was a subject for negotiations when I demanded to withdraw the reference to the city in the Camp David accords due to the weakness of the text on the issue. I did so at the last minute to salvage the Camp David agreement. Instead, I forwarded a letter making clear that east Jerusalem remains Arab territory.

The Egyptian president recalled that the autonomy scheme would, in line with the Camp David accords, be an interim arrangement. Following its conclusion, Jordan and the Palestinians would be called in to join negotiations in prelude to determining the future status of the territories.

In the interview, As-Sadat reasserted that he differed last week with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres over resolving the West Bank and the Gaza Strip questions within the framework of what has come to be known as "the Jordanian option."

"We see Jordan's role differently. The Labor Party wants to tackle the issue through Jordan, and we want it to be settled with the Palestinians," As-Sadat said.

"The West Bank will certainly have to have connections with Jordan," he said. "Otherwise how could the territories survive? What channel, other than Jordan, would they have? But this does not mean that the territory should be negotiated as a Jordanian one. Jordan steps in only after implementing the self-governing autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

As-Sadat said that he was the first to try the "Jordanian option" as early as 1974, when in an Alexandria summit he and Husayn issued a declaration to this effect. "It just proved to be unpractical," As-Sadat said, expressing fear that Husayn might entertain the revival of the project "just to clown."

As-Sadat indicated that he suspected Husayn would play around with the scheme and then turn it down, excluding Egypt and leaving it our in the cold in a separate peace with Israel.

"The man is a clown. He is preoccupied in making money in return for nationalistic performances. He is getting a $1.2 billion aid from Arab states which are also clowning along with him," As-Sadat said.

The Egyptian leader said that at the 1974 summit with Husayn in Alexandria, he himself had suggested the Jordanian-Palestinian link to undercut Israel's fears over the emergence of an independent Palestinian state.

"As a matter of fact, I had a dispute at the time with Yasir 'Arafat (chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization)," As-Sadat disclosed." 'Arafat wanted me to recognize his right to a Palestinian state. But I said 'No.' My prime concern is to recover the occupied territory."

As-Sadat said there is now no alternative to the autonomy scheme, adding that the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will have to make a choice between an end to the state of occupation or continued allegiance to "slogans, fear and acts of terrorism."

"It's got to be a choice between autonomy and indefinite occupation, a stalemate being championed by Saudi Arabia and the pledges of liberation of Saddam Husayn and Syria."

As-Sadat said that he has advised several Arab leaders they should join Egypt's peace efforts, stressing they are incapable of getting anywhere without Cairo.

"They have no alternative initiative, otherwise wallah (by God) I would follow them," As-Sadat said of his Arab colleagues, who are scheduled to hold a pan-Arab summit in Amman on November 25.

"Look at them. They are either fighting each other or their own peoples," he said, contrasting it with the development boom and stability Egypt has enjoyed since it concluded its peace with Israel.

"There is no return from the peace process or the pledge that there shall be no more wars," As-Sadat said, adding confidently: "It is here, in Egypt, that decisions for war and peace are made--and we have opted for the latter."

As reported yesterday in the Jerusalem POST, he pledged to bolster normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, noting that he has been considering opening consulates and cultural centres in Haifa and Beersheba to deepen communications between the two nations beyond those being provided by the embassies exchanged earlier this year.

As-Sadat's confident approach somehow seemed overshadowed by the inescapable impression that the promotion of normalization with Israel was not the prime subject on his mind. His Ismailia retreat has in past years been the site from which significant presidential decisions have emerged. They included the Jerusalem trip in 1977, Camp David in 1978 and the peace treaty in 1979. The decision for 1980 has yet to come.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU, PDRY CHAIRMAN AGREE ON CLOSE TIES

LD131153 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 13 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia and the PDRY have agreed to forge close links and to further strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation in order to protect their revolution and maintain peace and security in the region. This was disclosed in a statement issued yesterday in Aden and Addis Ababa at the end of the visit to the PDRY by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Marian, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Halie Mariam made his brief visit to the PDRY at the invitation of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the People's Supreme Council and of the Council of Ministers. The statement said that during the friendly visit, which took place from 11 to 12 November, the two leaders held fruitful talks on bilateral relations and cooperation and on international issues.

PARTY, DJIBOUTI DELEGATIONS HOLD BORDER MEETING

LD132036 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] A high-level delegation led by Comrade Feleke Beyene, Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Central Committee member and COPWE representative in Hararghe region, met in Dewele town last Tuesday with a delegation led by His Excellency (Moussekh Salah Umar), chief administrator of (Elsabet) district of the Republic of Djibouti, and discussed at length issues pertaining to the closeness and cooperation that should exist between the peoples of the two neighboring countries.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Brig Gen Asefa Mengesha, commander of the region's police and alternate member of the COPWE Central Committee; Comrade (Beshir Shekebti), first deputy administrator of Hararghe Region; Dejazmatch [feudal title corresponding to general] (Agate Hasan Irsi), representative of the Issa nationality; and other officials.

JOINT STATEMENT ON SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TALKS PUBLISHED

For the 12 November PRAVDA report on the joint statement issued at the end of talks in the USSR between Soviet and Ethiopian leaders see page J 1 of the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI WELCOMES SOMALI PLEDGE OF NONINTERFERENCE

LD131848 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80 EA

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today sent a message to President Muhammad Siad Barre of Somalia in which he welcomed an assurance given yesterday in Nairobi by the Somalia ambassador to Kenya that Somalia has no territorial claims in Kenya whatsoever. He also accepted the explanation that Somalia believes in good-neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs of other states.

President Moi said that the assurance by Somalia opened avenues for greater cooperation between Kenya and Somalia. He said that Kenya had always extended the arm of friendship to all her neighbors and hoped that the two countries would concentrate on cooperation for their economic and social development efforts so as to help raise the living standards of their respective peoples. The Somali ambassador to Kenya, Mr Husayn Mahmud Abdulrahman, was quoted as having said yesterday that his country had never claimed even a single inch of the Kenyan territory.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MAKE STATEMENTS ON BANDIT KILLINGS

Minister of State Comment

LD102056 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpt] Following reports from the Northeastern Province that five top civil servants were killed in Garissa by shifta bandits last night, the minister of state in the president's official, Mr G.G. Kariuki, has assured Kenyans that the government was doing everything possible to restore law and order in the area. Addressing a press conference in his office this afternoon, the minister said that the government was very much concerned with the developments in the Northeastern Province. He said the government would not sit idle while Wananchi were being molested by those with expansionist designs. Mr Kariuki disclosed that the government had mobilized security forces in the area to make sure that there are no more killings of innocent Wananchi in the area. He appealed for close cooperation between the security forces and the administration to bring the shifta activities to an immediate end. The minister said that the Kenya Government knows that the shifta gangsters were being assisted by enemies who do not want to see development in the country, and he pledged the determination of the government to wipe out all shifta bandits from Kenya.

District Commissioner's Warning

LD111404 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Nov 80 EA

[Text] The government will have no mercy for people who are collaborating with shifta bandits in Wajir, while claiming to be Kenyan citizens. The Wajir District commissioner, Mr Nicholas Mberia, gave the warning yesterday when he addressed thousands of Wananchi at Wajir town. He was briefing the meeting on the new measures that the government has taken to curb the shifta menace in Northeastern Province. Mr Mberia cited cases where some people with divided loyalty attended public meetings and later informed of the actions that the government has decided to take against them. Mr Mberia cautioned Wananchi in Wajir to stop collaborating with shiftas; otherwise drastic measures would be taken against them.

SOMALIA

RADIO COMMENTARY ON MENGISTU'S SOVIET VISIT

LD132042 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80 EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] For the last 2 weeks the leader of the Addis Ababa regime, Mengistu Haile Mariam, has been on an official visit to the USSR. This was decided after Ethiopia failed to end the various problems facing it both internally and externally.

Ethiopia recently undertook a wide international campaign in which high-ranking delegations were dispatched to various countries in Africa, Europe, America and Asia. The diplomatic campaign was aimed at deceiving world opinion over Ethiopia's misguided politics and blantant lies and at the same time portraying a false picture of the Somali Democratic Republic's [SDR] foreign policy. The campaign was aimed at distorting the SDR's foreign relations with the world at large and particularly in some parts of the world where people have started realizing it is Ethiopia which is endangering the peace and stability of the Horn of Africa.

In addition, Ethiopia is attempting to spread to other countries the internal troubles stemming both from the various peoples whose rights it has usurped and to whom it has refused the rights to self-determination and from the wars being waged by the liberation movements. But, unfortunately for Ethiopia, the diplomatic campaign ended in total failure and Ethiopia did not succeed.

Now, the recent visit by Mengistu Haile Mariam to the USSR for a 2-week period was part of this international campaign which Ethiopia launched recently. Today, Ethiopia, using as an excuse its internal and external problems, is planning to bring a large quantity of arms and military forces into this region. Mengistu's visit was aimed at obtaining a large quantity of arms--and this appeared openly in the recent signed communique between the two countries.

We have been following and we continue to follow closely the foreign forces stationed in Ethiopia. There are over 15,000 foreign troops--Cuban soldiers and Russian officers--in Ethiopia. The Soviet Union has amassed a large quantity of dangerous weapons in Ethiopia. These foreign troops are used by Ethiopia to massacre, oppress and annihilate the peoples and the liberation movements and for the purpose of invading the neighboring countries, particularly the SDR, against which Ethiopia on several occasions has launched provocative invasion. Ethiopia has given military bases in its country to foreign forces--most recently the naval bases of the USSR on the Eritrean coast. The recent Mengistu visit to Moscow was to finalize the agreement on the facilities for the USSR's naval fleet and also for Ethiopia to receive a large quantity of arms and other military hardware in return for the naval bases.

Above all it is important for Ethiopia to realize that the crises of the Horn of Africa cannot be settled in any way by amassing arms and military force. It ought to concede to any plans that will facilitate a lasting political and peaceful solution to the crises.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES ROLE OF REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

LD081830 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 8 Nov 80 EA

[Text] The state of emergency is the key to a quick solution of the problems caused by the diverted aspirations of the revolution and the need to redress the political, economic and social system in the country. This was stated by Challe Col Abd al-Qadir Haji Muhammad, chairman of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party General Bureau for Organization and Mass Mobilization, who is also a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council [SRC] Political Committee.

Addressing ministers, deputy ministers, director generals, managing directors, party representatives and directors of state agencies, as well as local and foreign journalists, people's national and district assembly members and officials from the ministries of local government and rural development and labor and social affairs, Challe Abd al-Qadir Haji Muhammad discussed in detail the responsibilities of the various committees of the SRC. He added: The task of the committees is to launch a thorough inspection and to correct the mistakes that have arisen from the nonfulfillment of national planning by some of the state agencies, and at the same time to redress and strengthen the aspirations and successes of the revolution.

The chairman added that the institutions brought in by the 1969 revolution, such as the party, government, the National People's Assembly and other organizations, will continue to exist, while the SRC will take steps to strengthen them and to correct any mistakes that may have arisen so as to rectify the deviation that has crept into the system and to ensure the correct direction of state affairs. The SRC will correct any deviations that may have crept into the party, government, the National People's Assembly, social organizations and the regional administration with a proper and thorough inspection so as to carry out the planned projects and programs.

Finally, the chairman urged officials to play leading role in the promotion of national affairs, especially the aspirations of the 1969 revolution, and to work ceaselessly in their attempt to correct the deviations that have crept into national goals.

UGANDA

OBOTE TO CONTEST ELECTION AS 'NATIONAL LEADER'

LD131850 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80 EA

[Text] The president of the Uganda People's Congress [UPC], Dr Milton Obote, has reiterated that it is only a directly elected president of the country working in close cooperation with a directly elected national assembly that can bring security, stability, reconciliation, recovery and prosperity to our country.

At a press conference held today at the international conference center, Dr Obote informed the journalists of the resolution passed yesterday by all UPC parliamentary candidates to the effect that the military commission take immediate steps and make the necessary arrangements for direct presidential elections on 10 December this year.

He said even Article 26 of the constitution provides for a directly elected president, which even UPC in their book No 5, published between 1969 and 1970, advocated for. Dr Obote wondered why, if the procedure is also applied by our neighboring and many Western countries, it cannot be effectively applied here. He said it has come to his notice that some people want to tell Ugandans that the issues in Uganda are only two; that is, ballot boxes and presidential elections. He said these are just procedures. He said UPC wants elections and that they know that people want these elections as early as possible. The UPC will therefore cooperate with the government in giving people an opportunity to elect a government of their choice. Dr Obote was sure that no party is serious in the threat of boycotting the forthcoming elections except those who fear to lose when a president is directly elected. He gave the example of 1961 when some people in Uganda were advised to boycott the elections. The Democratic Party, which did not want this, went ahead and formed a government.

Dr Obote warned that should any party boycott elections, it would not be the people of Uganda that would lose but that particular party. The UPC leader made it clear that he was going to contest the elections as a national leader but not as a constituency candidate. He said he had been a member of parliament since 1958, and by the time of the military coup in 1971, he had outgrown the position of a constituency leader. He added that he is now at liberty to choose any constituency where to stand as a national leader and challenge those parties which had not yet produced their presidential candidates to accept presidential elections at presidential level.

He strongly criticized observers, diplomatic circles and the press for painting the picture that he was unpopular and said that these forthcoming elections will shock them when the outcome will be in his favor. He said that if the 1971 elections had taken place, he would probably be (?easing) out of the political scene by now and that this time would be probably his last to stand for presidential elections. [Words indistinct] he has accepted to lead but as a national leader and not a tribal leader.

He said the position of the military commission is very clear; that elections be conducted within the framework of the existing laws, that is, the present constitution. If the military commission decides to disregard their decision on the ballot, he said, they will have to have legislative machinery and amend the alw that was enacted by the British in 1957. He categorically made clear that the UPC will have nothing to do with rigged elections that are not free or fair, or (?cheated) elections.

FORMER PRESIDENT TO CONTEST KAMPALA SEAT

LD111412 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Nov 80 EA

[Text] A Ugandan Patriotic Movement [UPM] spokesman confirmed yesterday that the deposed Ugandan president, Godfrey Binaisa, will stand for parliamentary elections as a candidate for the party in the Kampala west constituency, during the 10 December elections. Binaisa, removed from office by the ruling military commission, is still to be tried for corruption charges.

Meanwhile the Uganda Democratic Party, which has threatened to boycott the elections, has agreed to form a working committee with the UPM to fight dictatorship in Uganda. Democratic Party Secretary General Francis Bwenge told the press in Kampala that the working committee would study the relations between the two parties, with the aim of a joint front. He said the UPM might also boycott the elections if the government will not provide one ballot box by [as heard] polling stations. The Uganda Peoples Congress of former President Milton Obote insists on separate boxes for candidates. Mr Bwenge added that the Democratic Party would accept the elections if they will be supervised by independent international supervisors and not mere observers, as proposed.

MUWANGA SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD101630 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Nov 80 EA

[Summary] The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has sent a message of congratulations to the president of the Soviet Union, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In his message, Mr Muwanga thanked the Soviet Union for the help it had given to the freedom struggle fighters in Africa and the Third World as a whole.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT DACKO APPOINTS NEW PRIME MINISTER

AB122000 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Since this morning, the country has gotten a new prime minister. As a matter of fact, according to a presidential decree made public today by the government's spokesman, (Mr Gerard Toumote), Mr Jean Pierre Lebouder has been appointed by the president of the republic as the prime minister and head of government.

[Decree read by (Gerard Toumote)] Decree No 80S14 providing for the appointment of a prime minister and head of government. In view of the constitutional act of 21 September 1980, the head of state decrees as follows:

Article 1: Mr Hean Pierre Lebouder is appointed prime minister and head of government.

Article 2: The present decree, which takes effect on the day of signature, will be recorded, published in the official newspaper and issued wherever necessary. Signed in Bangui on 12 November 1980 by Mr David Dacko.

AFP on Appointment

AB131320 Paris AFP in French 1744 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Yaounde, 12 Nov (AFP)--The appointment of a technocrat, Mr Jean-Pierre Lebouder, as prime minister of the Central African Republic, on Wednesday, definitively ends the governmental crisis caused by the political appetites of the former vice president, Mr Maidou, and the former prime minister, Mr Ayando, who were dismissed at the end of August, observers believe.

The president, Mr David Dacko, told AFP on 17 October of his intention to appoint a prime minister with economic and administrative responsibilities. He thus meant to choose someone who will second him, instead of working against him or establishing himself as a future rival.

For the president of the Central African Republic, the duality of power in Africa leads young and fragile regimes to failure. To build a country, you must not introduce the seeds of clan or ethnic discord, he feels.

Mr Lebouder, who has successfully directed the Ministry of Planning for 20 months, appeared to the president as the most suitable person to see to the implementation of the administrative reform which is in preparation. It provides for a total reorganization of an administration which is falling apart, and the elimination of parasitic positions. According to the head of state, all these demand courage and not the use of demagoguery. The prime minister will also be in charge of coordinating and reviving economic departments, so that the reviving of the various vital sectors of the country will be effective in a strict financial orthodoxy.

The appointment of Mr Lebouder was well received in the business and financial circles in Bangui, and has not yet aroused any reaction of political hostility, observers stressed. People in Bangui say that after years of recession and terror, the Central African Republic needs political calm to overcome her economic and financial handicaps. Well-informed circles are saying that the example of neighboring Cameroon probably inspired President Dacko to choose a technocrat prime minister.

Lebouder Biography

AB121750 Paris AFP in French 1559 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Bangui, 12 Nov (AFP)--Mr Jean-Pierre Lebouder, who has just been appointed prime minister of the Central African Republic, is a 36-year-old technician and a graduate of the Toulouse School of Agronomy in France.

Mr Lebouder, who is married to a Frenchwoman and the father of two children, began his career in 1971 as deputy director general of the Central African Cotton Union and became director general 3 years later.

On 14 December 1976 he was appointed minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, water resources and forestry in the government of Prime Minister Ange Patasse. He became minister of planning, statistics and international cooperation in the government headed by Mr Henri Maidou from July 1978 until the fall of the empire on 20 September 1979.

Mr Lebouder assumed the same functions in the public salvation government formed on 25 September of the same year by President David Dacko under Prime Minister Bernard Christa in Ayando.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER BANGUI SUBMITS RESIGNATION

AB121915 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, Mr Sylvestre Bangui, today sent a letter to the president of the republic, Mr David Dacko. In the letter, he informed the head of state of his intention to quit the government. Mr Sylvestre Bangui's letter reads as follows:

I have the honor to ask you to accept my resignation from the Government of the Central African Republic from today, 12 November 1980.

It is notable that Mr Sylvestre Bangui's resignation happened only a few hours after the appointment of Mr Jean Pierre Lebouder as prime minister and head of government.

CHAD

RIVAL FORCES BATTLE FOR NDJAMENA-ABECHE HIGHWAY

AB131717 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Nov (AFP)--A major battle is going on in central and eastern Chad between Libyan-bolstered government troops and former Defense Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) for control of a key highway linking Ndjamena with Abeche in the east of the country, it was reported here today.

The reports, confirmed by various sources, said President Goukouni Queddei's forces and Libyan army elements were attempting to cut off FAN troops stationed in Ndjamena from their major rear base at Abeche, near the border with Sudan. No precise casualty figure was available. But sources from both sides said they believed they could end the deadlock in the almost eight-month-long civil war.

Meanwhile, the FAN announced that it had shot down a Tupolev 22 Libyan plane near Moito, about 150 km (93 miles) northwest of Ndjamena. It was the second Libyan plane claimed to have been downed by the FAN since Libya became directly involved in the Chadian conflict last week. Other Tupolev 22 planes were seen circling over Ndjamena several times Wednesday and today without incident. Sporadic fighting continued in the capital as government troops shelled Mr Habre's forces with heavy artillery throughout the city's northern sector. For the second day running, FAN artillery failed to return fire. Togo's Foreign Minister Akako Ahianyo meanwhile arrived today at Kousseri, a small Cameroon town across the Chari River from Ndjamena. The minister told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he would go to Ndjamena to contact the parties involved in the Chadian conflict as part of an Organization of African Unity attempt to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. Togo is a member of an OAU committee on Chad.

CONGO

RADIO CORRESPONDENT ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AB071534 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] On 20 January 1981, Ronald Reagan, the new American president, will officially assume office. Meanwhile, he is gathering the aides who will help him in that difficult task. He has already given a press conference during which he clearly defined his policy on the situation in the Middle East, the issue of the hostages and, among other things, the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Pierre Vandras, you followed that press conference. What have you retained from it?

[Vandras] It was with (?optimism) that Reagan yesterday met with newsmen during a Los Angeles press conference, the first since his accession to the American presidency. In a scenario planned by the constitution, the former actor who has become president of the United States, played his part perfectly but still failed to convince. His answers were sometimes evasive, particularly those concerning his foreign policy. On the Middle East, for example, Reagan desires a rapid settlement in that part of the world but he does not (?hide his support) for Isarel. On the policy of detente and particularly relations with the Soviet Union, Reagan indicated the American-Soviet negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms should be linked to the global Soviet policy. Moreover, the U.S. president-elect did not fail to reassure his NATO allies--the NATO that Reagan considers a vital instrument for the future of the United States. Lastly, and to end on a good note, Reagan declared he was attached to respect for human rights in the world before explaining that he would make a particular effort to bring the peoples of America closer in their determination to remain free and independent.

[Question] One of the important points Ronald Reagan discussed during his press conference is the issue of the hostages. This is a thorny point. Do you think so?

[Answer] On that particular point, one must say that outgoing President Carter and President-elect Reagan have the same opinion. The liberation of the American hostages should be accelerated in the interest of both men. For Carter, it is a matter of making a successful exit by giving a satisfying solution to the issue; for Reagan, it is necessary to make a good start in his presidential career. The problem now is whether the release of the Iranian assets frozen in the United States and of the former shah's riches--which are the main conditions for the release of the hostages--will be accepted by Reagan, the unwavering supporter of a tough policy. Whatever the case may be, America, which has begun to dress her presidential campaign wounds, must [words indistinct] solve this problem as quickly as possible because human lives are at stake.

GHANA

LIMANN ANNOUNCES MAJOR GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

AB132038 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The president, Dr Hilla Limann, today announced a major reshuffle of his cabinet. A few of the ministers have been redesignated and two new ones created.

The changes are: Dr Amon Nikoi, the minister of finance and economic planning leaves the ministry to become economic adviser to the president. Mr N.Y.A. Agbesi, the Volta regional minister, has been appointed the Minister of Agriculture. Dr E.K. Andah moves from the Ministry of Agriculture to head a new Ministry of Youth and Rural Development. Mr F.K. Buah, minister of trade and tourism, becomes the new minister of education, culture and sports. Dr Kwamean Ocran, the present minister of education, culture and sports, moves to the Ministry of Health. Mr M.P. Ansah becomes the minister of industries, science and technology. Mr Vincent Bulla becomes the new minister of trade.

A newly created Ministry of Information and Tourism will be headed by Mr Opoku-Afriyie, former Brong-Ahafo regional minister. Another newly created ministry, of labor and social welfare, will be headed by Miss Adisa Munkaila, the former deputy minister of the old Ministry of Labor Youth and Social Welfare. Mr F.Q. Amegah becomes the Volta regional minister.

The following ministers retain their portfolios: Dr Isaac Chinebuah, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Joe Reindorf, attorney general and minister of justice; Mr S.K. Rilley-Poku, minister of defense; Mr S.K.P. Jantuah heads a new Ministry of Local Government and Cooperation; Professor Ekow-Daniels, minister of the interior; Dr J.S. Nabila, minister of presidential affairs and speical services; Mr Harry Sawyerr, minister of transport and communications; Prof George Benneh, minister of lands, natural resources, fuel and power; Col D. Zanlerigu, minister of works and housing.

The following regional ministers retain their portfolios: Mr I.T. Torto, greater Accra region; Mr S.K.B. Amoah, eastern region; Mr Sam Cudjoe, western region; Mr G.D. Nandzo, upper region; Alhaji Ibrahim Haruna, northern region; Dr John Owusu-Afram, Ashanti region; Mr E.A. Haizel, central regional minister, is no longer a minister of state.

Major changes have also been announced in the postings of deputy ministers. Dr Owusu-Bempah moves from the the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports to the Ministry of Works and Housing. Mr S.E. Yeboah-Akyeampong also leaves the Ministry of Education to become the new eastern regional deputy minister. Mr Innocent Katsriku is posted from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Mr Emmanuel Arthur moves from the Ministry of Works and Housing to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports.

Mr D. Walamani goes from finance and economic planning to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports. Miss Adeline Mate moves from local government and cooperatives to the Ministry of Health. Mr Pataku Kjobo leaves the Ministry of Health for the new Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. Dr F.M. Yanney, deputy minister of information and presidential affairs, and Mr E.K. Nkansah, deputy minister of labor and social welfare, have been relieved of their appointments. The rest of the deputy ministers retain their posts in their respective ministries.

The following changes have also been made in the assignment of deputy regional ministers. Mr M.Y. Frimpong, deputy eastern regional minister, goes to the Ministry of Local Government and Cooperatives. Mr L.N. Awuni, deputy upper regional minister, goes to the Brong-Ahafo region. Mr S.D. Arthur moves from the Brong-Ahafo region to the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. Mr J.W. Boateng leaves the Ashanti region for the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr J.A.K. Dugan leaves the central region for the upper region. The rest of the deputy regional ministers retain their posts: Mr L.T. Ocran, western region; Mr A.M. Baba, northern region; Mr D. Agumeh, Volta region; Mr J.N. Wusa, greater Accra region. The names of the new ministers of finance and economic planning, Brong-Ahafo region and the central region as well as the names of new deputy ministers will be submitted for parliamentary approval soon.

NIGERIA

PAPERS DISCUSS REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

AB111231 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The NIGERIAN HERALD discusses the victory of Mr Ronald Reagan at the American presidential election as it affects Africa. It points out that Mr Reagan has been depicted as a man who knows next to nothing about the continent and does not care to find out. The HERALD however feels that it is too early to assess America's president-elect. The DAILY STAR also writes on Reagan's elections as America's 40th president. The paper concedes that Reagan may pursue domestic policies. But the STAR points out that he must be mindful of his foreign policy as it affects Africa. The NATIONAL CONCORD feels the policy of the United States president-elect towards Africa will greatly determine the extent of cooperation he will receive from the continent. The paper adds that the relations between the United States and Africa will always become sour if Mr Reagan is (?insensitive) to African problems.

PUNCH COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S SOUTH AFRICA POLICY

AB131511 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The foreign policy which is likely to be pursued by the U.S. president-elect, Mr Ronald Reagan, engages the attention of the PUNCH. The paper says it is likely to deemphasize human rights issues and involve the United States more in the Middle East crisis as well as encourage the nuclear race. On southern Africa, the PUNCH says should Mr Reagan embark on any irresponsible policy, Nigeria should employ all available means to make him see reason.

UPPER VOLTA

DEMONSTRATIONS BANNED; DEFIANCE MOVES THWARTED

Lamizana Speech

AB131402 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Address to the people of Ouagadougou by President Sangoule Lamizana--live]

[Text] Townsmen and women of Ouagadougou, as I had the occasion to say in a recent speech and as it has continued to be proved, the strike launched by the primary school teachers has been taken over and diverted to a large extent by some disorderly elements whose sole aim is to create and maintain disorder and confusion.

I warned the teachers against this risk and they can now see for themselves that those who have taken over constitute [words indistinct]. In fact, the demands of a purely trade union character have either been fully granted or could be presented through the legal channels I have indicated. Therefore, the continuation of the strike no longer has anything to do with professional trade unionism. A letter dated 6 November 1980 and dispatched by the secretary general of the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation informed the minister of interior and security of the decision to stage a so-called peaceful march whereas in fact everything had been done secretly to ensure a recourse to arms. Moreover, everybody knows that the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation is supported by some politicians. The freedom of demonstration recognized by the constitution does not exclude the obligation for the executive to ensure the maintenance of order and security. I am in fact obliged to inform the public about what is really going on: A small group of people manipulated from outside the country and acting under the cover of trade unionism has organized itself into a veritable small army with arms supplied by the real brains behind the operation. And this organized force has either stolen or obtained para-military uniforms. The objective of these camouflaged militants is--in the event of a demonstration--to pose as elements of the regular forces and open fire on the crowd and to kill in order to increase tension and create an irreparable situation. Similarly, some power-hungry politicians, who do not care very much about the means used, are ever ready to exploit the resulting confusion and disorder. Under these conditions, the so-called peaceful march was only aimed at inciting the well-intentioned population to demonstrate so that the very people who invited them to demonstrate might have them fired upon by their camouflaged elements and thus exploit the massacre for their selfish ends.

We have left them alone up till now but it must be admitted that they have overstepped the limits and that it is my primary duty to ensure general security which is at stake. This is why we have decided to ban the [word indistinct] march of 13 November as well as all similar demonstrations. I call on the population of the capital to carry on with their normal daily duties and not to allow themselves to be caught in the dangerous trap which has been set for them. I also warn those who are trying to deprive others of their freedom of work. The time has come for everyone to assume his responsibilities, all his responsibilities. Long live Upper Volta!

Ministry Decree

AB131535 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The minister of interior and security has issued the following decree: Article 1. All demonstration on public highways, including parades, marches and unlawful assemblies, are strictly forbidden throughout the national territory until further notice. Article 2. This decree, which takes effect at zero hour on 12 November 1980, will be registered and published wherever there is need.

13 Nov Arrests

AB131950 Paris AFP in French 1739 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Ouagadougou, 13 Nov (AFP)--Law enforcement forces on Thursday morning dispersed two attempted demonstrations in Ouagadoughou and also made some arrests for purposes of identification. In spite of the prohibition of all types of gatherings ordered by President Sangoule Lamizana on Wednesday night in connection with the primary school teachers' strike, two demonstration attempts took place in defiance of this order in two districts of the capital--one at Goughin, and the other at Zogona, near the Voltan radio and television station. Calm prevailed in the afternoon, while a helicopter of the armed forces hovered above the capital to detect attempts by the demonstrators to gather together.

ANGOLA

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS; PRESIDENT ADDRESSES RALLY

LD121644 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 12 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly, the nation's supreme legislative organ, became a reality yesterday after our leaders completed all the necessary formalities for its existence. The body, which held its first session yesterday morning, has as its president Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is also our head of state and government. This session comprised 202 deputies of whom 58 are workers, 48 peasants, 64 [words indistinct], 20 defense and security members, 7 intellectuals and 6 civil servants.

At the opening session of the People's Assembly, 203 deputies out of a proposed total of 226 swore allegiance to the fatherland. The remaining 23 will swear allegiance after the holding of the first extraordinary congress which will nominate them. The congress will be held in Luanda from 4 to 10 December this year.

After the opening session of the People's Assembly, the head of state and government went to 1 May Square in Luanda. There he presided over the main ceremony of the 5th anniversary of our country's accession to independence. At the ceremony, he introduced the first People's Assembly deputies to the public.

In his address at the rally in 1 May Square, he reviewed the liberation struggle's most salient aspects up to 11 November 1975. He later referred to some aspects of our current situation. Accordingly, the president of the party and the republic referred to the present living standard of the population. He said it is causing concern because salaries are low while the prices of goods are high.

On foreign issues, the country's supreme leader condemned imperialism's attempts to destabilize our country. He made particular reference to the United States. He said that during the election campaign, some American leaders explicitly talked of interfering in our internal affairs.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos also denounced the imperialists' intentions, once again with particular reference to the United States, to try to revive the puppet gangs that were decisively defeated on the eve of our independence.

The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the republic reiterated our unwavering support for SWAPO in the struggle for the liberation of the Namibian nation which is illegally occupied.

AFP on Speech

AB122049 Paris AFP in French 1122 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Luanda, 12 Nov (AFP)--The question of defense remains one of the most important and pressing problems facing Angola, 5 years after the attainment of independence by this former Portuguese colony, President Eduardo dos Santos has noted.

In an address to thousands of listeners in Luanda to mark the fifth anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola, Mr Dos Santos asserted that South Africa and its followers (Jons Savimbi's UNITA) are Angola's greatest enemies and that it must be ready to defend itself against their armed attacks.

According to him, besides the war between Luanda and Pretoria in connection with Namibia, the Angolan authorities' second preoccupation is hunger. Food production is always low, imports are not conveniently planned, and the distribution and marketing systems work poorly most of the time.

Calling the competent authorities to order, Mr Dos Santos reaffirmed that speculators and small scale producers are taking advantage of the upsurge in prices and are therefore responsible for the rise in the cost of living. A heap of potatoes (less than a kilo) costing 200 kwanzas (about FR27) in some markets in Luanda illustrates the assertions of the Angolan head of state. In order to fight against the high cost of living, Mr Dos Santos, without discouraging individual initiative, suggested the drawing up or more audacious plans to institute better procurement of supplies. According to him, the economic objectives established during the party's congress in 1977 were not entirely attained for three main reasons. It was first of all due to the lack of dynamism and to the indiscipline and slackness of some officials. Then comes the influence of the small group of bourgeois which infiltrated the state organs. And finally there was the damage caused by the external attacks and bombing. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA--the only party in power) also favors a review of salaries and suspension of the professional tax, according to the head of state. President dos Santos concluded his address by noting his views on the progress made by Angola in 5 years. He mentioned the construction of bridges, roads and railraods that were destroyed as far back as 1976 and the reintroduction of air services--today 17 provinces have their own airports. Health and education, he explained, are prime objectives. Finally, he recalled that a number of enterprises in various sectors have been nationalized after they had been abandoned by their owners in 1975 or 1976.

MPLA ISSUES STATEMENT ON FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

LD111646 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Nov 80 EA

[Text] The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party published a statement in Luanda yesterday which said that the imperialist enemy is continuing to attack the Angolan people in an attempt to prevent the revolutionary people from consolidating their position to form a strong bastion in the struggle of the oppressed peoples. In the statement dedicated to the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Angolan people, the Political Bureau stated that the failure of talks between the United Nations and the South African racist regime demonstrated the warmongering and expansionist intentions of the racist regime toward the Namibian people. The MPLA supreme organ reported that the independence celebrations this year will culminate in the creation of the People's Assembly. This will, accordingly, implement one of the basic objectives set out by the Angolan revolution's immortal guide, President Agostinho Neto. The statement also referred to the party's first extraordinary congress to take place 4-10 December this year which will assess the activities undertaken since the first MPLA congress held in 1977. It ended by stressing national unity in the struggle against imperialism. The fifth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the fraternal people of Angola is being celebrated today--11 November 1980.

MAURITIUS

PRIME MINISTER SENDS REAGAN MESSAGE ON COOPERATION

AB081048 Paris AFP in French 0827 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Port Louis, 8 Nov (AFP)--The prime minister of the island of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, has proposed close cooperation by his government with the global defense strategy of the Western world and the reestablishment of a healthier situation in the Indian Ocean. This was contained in a congratulatory message to Mr Ronald Reagan, published on Friday.

I am convinced that the close relationship between island of the Mauritius and yourself as well as with Mr Gerald Ford, Dr Henry Kissinger and other personalities of your party will help strengthen the global defense of the Western world and restore a healthier situation in the Indian Ocean, Mr Ramgoolam said in his message. The Mauritian prime minister called on Mr Reagan to take up serious discussions with the Mauritian Government on the Diego Garcia problem which Mr Ramgoolam said had become very serious. During his recent visit to India, the Mauritian prime minister said that the United States should renegotiate directly with the Island of Mauritius on the hiring conditions of Diego Garcia, the Indian Ocean island which has been converted into a major military base by the Americans.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA, UGANDA'S MUWANGA BEGIN TALKS IN LUSAKA

LD121118 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Nov 80 CA

[Excerpts] President Kaunda said today that the tragedy of Uganda during the reign of deposed dictator Idi Amin brought shame on the continent of Africa and the entire progressive mankind. Dr Kaunda said this at the opening of talks he held with the chairman of the Uganda Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, and his 11-member delegation at State House this afternoon. Mr Muwanga arrived in Lusaka this morning to brief President Kaunda on the current situation in Uganda. Dr Kaunda described Uganda as a country which has produced perhaps one of the largest educated populations in Africa but he said Amin and his reign destroyed a great number of these sons and daughters of Africa. President Kaunda told Mr Muwanga that in liberating Uganda for a second time he and all those who fought the struggle had done something great to Africa and the entire progressive mankind. In reply to President Kaunda's remarks, Mr Muwanga made a revelation of how he and other members of the military commission recently survived an assassination attempt by people he described as political criminals.

Kampala Radio Report

LD121550 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Nov 80 CA

[Excerpt] President Kaunda of Zambia has said he is looking forward to the revival of the Mulungushi Club which was used to further relations between Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia in the late sixties. Welcoming the chairman of the military commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga in Lusaka yesterday, President Kaunda said the people of Uganda had done something great for Africa by liberating their country. The tragedy of Uganda under Amin's rule, he said, brought a lot of shame to Africa and the rest of the world who believe in the dignity and justice of man. Dr Kaunda, however, warned Mr Muwanga that the task of bringing Uganda back to the level where it previously would be a difficult and tortuous one. But he was confident that the people who liberated Uganda would again overcome these problems.

In reply, Mr Muwanga told Dr Kaunda that the situation in Uganda is unique in that the military commission, which has the means to stay in power as long as it wants to, had decided to hold general elections next month. He said the military commission would have stayed on as long as it had wished but that it had decided to hold elections so that the people could elect a government of their own choice.

Mr Muwanga said that the present violence in Uganda is politically motivated. He said that there are some people who want to achieve their political ambitions through violence.

He added that so far his government had not achieved much success in curbing this violence but that it is hoped that when a democratically-elected government comes into power this would cease.

Mr Muwanga commended Zambia for the sacrifice and assistance given to Ugandans in their liberation struggle. The sacrifice of Zambia in the liberation struggle of Africa, he said, had not been in vain. He admitted that Uganda has problems of rehabilitation but that it would overcome them.

NATIONAL COUNCIL REJECTS PARTY CALL FOR COUP PLOT TRIAL

LD071218 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80 CA

[Text] Lusaka--The Zambian 15th National Council has rejected the proposal, submitted to the council by the Central Committee of the ruling party, UNIP, that a military tribunal be set up to try people who were allegedly involved in a coup plot against the government last month. The council, currently meeting in the Zambian capital, said last night that the setting up of the tribunal will usher in an era of dictatorship.

KAUNDA CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

LD081230 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 80 CA

[Text] President Kaunda has said that the election of Mr Ronald Reagan as president of the United States of America reinforces the confidence the Republican Party has in Mr Reagan's leadership qualities. Dr Kaunda said this in a congratulatory message to the former California governor on his victory over former President Jimmy Carter to become America's 40th president 2 days ago.

President Kaunda said in the message that Zambians prayed that the good Lord would give the president-elect strength, wisdom and good health to steer the American people toward peace and prosperity.

KAUNDA ON BUYING ARMS FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD111624 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Nov 80 CA

[Text] President Kaunda said today that countries which have refused to supply arms to liberation movements in southern Africa should not blame Zambia for buying arms from the socialist countries.

Zambia, Dr Kaunda says, will in turn not condemn them for refusing to supply arms because it fully understands that they have interests in South Africa and Namibia. The president was speaking at State House when he officially opened a 3-day seminar for heads of Zambian diplomatic missions abroad who came to attend the 15th United National Independence Party National Council meeting which ended last Thursday.

He said of all (?five) areas of human endeavor the field of defense and security was the most sensitive, adding that Zambia and other countries in the southern African region had a difficult time during Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence.